

## Hopes of end to shipyard men's strike

By our own Reporters

Hopes increased last night of an early end to the unofficial strike by 2,800 workers which has closed Swan Hunter's five Tyneside shipyards. On Clyde it was confirmed that shop stewards would go to London on Monday to discuss proposals for the continued operation of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders. The Tyneside strikers, who are members of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, meet tomorrow to discuss what the union called "a more favourable formula."

The hopes of a settlement came last night after the men, whose strike has caused 700 other workers to be laid off, had earlier rejected an improved offer which would have meant an 11 per cent rise immediately, and a further 5 per cent in January.

But although Mr Tom McIvor, joint managing director of the Swan Hunter group, had said the company had made their final offer to the striking ancillary workers a fresh round of talks produced the new formula.

A deputation of UCS shop stewards will see Sir John Eden, the Minister for Industry, at the Department of Trade and Industry on Monday. Mr Sam Barr, convenor at the Scotstoun yard, said he understood that Sir John would be prepared to discuss the proposals put forward on Wednesday by Mr Wilson for the continued operation of the yards. Sir John, he said, would also be prepared to discuss any other proposals from the stewards.

Mr Jimmy Reid, a leading member of the UCS shop stewards' committee, said: "There have been indications from the Ministry that they are prepared to examine certain proposals and we are hoping to have a useful and meaningful discussion based on analysis of the situation which, however, bears little resemblance to the report of the four wise men."

Another gesture of solidarity on the cultural front, to follow messages of support to UCS from the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs announced that an immediate payment of £200 is to be made from national funds to the shop stewards' fund, and a further £100 would come from district funds in Scotland. Earlier this week the National Union of Mineworkers and the Transport and General Workers' Union contributed £1,000 each.

Some 4,000 London riverside dockers have rejected a 5 per cent pay offer. At a meeting yesterday union officials insisted that they were seeking a "substantial" increase, a reduction in hours, and a fourth week's paid holiday. There will be more talks next week.

UCS bleeds to death, page 7

Figures 'correct'

The question of a further meeting seemed to have arisen from the accusation by the shop stewards that Mr Davies, the Secretary for Trade and Industry, had vetoed £120 million worth of orders for UCS. Mr Barr, probably the most radical of the stewards and a member of the International Union of Socialist, said yesterday: "We want to make it quite clear that our figures and what we said about Mr Davies were 100 per cent correct."

"We notice that Mr Davies has denied our statement. But only in his personal capacity. There were two statements issued about it and the one

from the Department of Trade and Industry was more evasive. The stewards are to meet Sir John after being told that Mr Davies was on holiday."

Mr Reid yesterday revived speculation that the stewards are planning to stage their own "public inquiry" into the cause of the group's collapse. He said that if the inquiry was thought necessary, the stewards would present "a mass of evidence which will amount to a massive indictment of someone in Government circles." He would not elaborate on that person's identity.

The committee expects at least 1,800 other shop stewards from all over Scotland to attend a special meeting in Glasgow on Tuesday to "discuss the whole situation" on Clydeside. It is believed that the meeting will be used primarily for an appeal for cash support from workers in other industries, but there is a possibility that the UCS men will ask for a more positive demonstration of solidarity, like a token strike.

Another gesture of solidarity on the cultural front, to follow messages of support to UCS from the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs announced that an immediate payment of £200 is to be made from national funds to the shop stewards' fund, and a further £100 would come from district funds in Scotland.

Earlier this week the National Union of Mineworkers and the Transport and General Workers' Union contributed £1,000 each.

Some 4,000 London riverside dockers have rejected a 5 per cent pay offer. At a meeting yesterday union officials insisted that they were seeking a "substantial" increase, a reduction in hours, and a fourth week's paid holiday. There will be more talks next week.

UCS bleeds to death, page 7

Figures 'correct'

The question of a further meeting seemed to have arisen from the accusation by the shop stewards that Mr Davies, the Secretary for Trade and Industry, had vetoed £120 million worth of orders for UCS.

Mr Barr, probably the most radical of the stewards and a member of the International Union of Socialist, said yesterday: "We want to make it quite clear that our figures and what we said about Mr Davies were 100 per cent correct."

"We notice that Mr Davies has denied our statement. But only in his personal capacity. There were two statements issued about it and the one

from the Department of Trade and Industry was more evasive. The stewards are to meet Sir John after being told that Mr Davies was on holiday."

Mr Reid yesterday revived speculation that the stewards are planning to stage their own "public inquiry" into the cause of the group's collapse. He said that if the inquiry was thought necessary, the stewards would present "a mass of evidence which will amount to a massive indictment of someone in Government circles." He would not elaborate on that person's identity.

The committee expects at least 1,800 other shop stewards from all over Scotland to attend a special meeting in Glasgow on Tuesday to "discuss the whole situation" on Clydeside.

It is believed that the meeting will be used primarily for an appeal for cash support from workers in other industries, but there is a possibility that the UCS men will ask for a more positive demonstration of solidarity, like a token strike.

Another gesture of solidarity on the cultural front, to follow messages of support to UCS from the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs announced that an immediate payment of £200 is to be made from national funds to the shop stewards' fund, and a further £100 would come from district funds in Scotland.

Earlier this week the National Union of Mineworkers and the Transport and General Workers' Union contributed £1,000 each.

Some 4,000 London riverside dockers have rejected a 5 per cent pay offer. At a meeting yesterday union officials insisted that they were seeking a "substantial" increase, a reduction in hours, and a fourth week's paid holiday. There will be more talks next week.

UCS bleeds to death, page 7

Figures 'correct'



Chay Blyth sailing into Hamble after his voyage around the world (Picture by Frank Martin)

## Chay Blyth's sponsors reap rewards of epic voyage

By MALCOLM STUART

Chay Blyth sailed home yesterday to the cheers of 200 accompanying yacht crews, 5,000 spectators, and the British Steel Corporation, which provided the £30,000 Bermudian ketch British Steel for the voyage. Blyth, 31, has made a shrewd investment. It is a subtle question of commercial prestige, the fact that steel is still a modern material capable of new achievements.

Mr Fred Cartwright, deputy chairman of the corporation and himself a keen yachtsman, persuaded the BSC to build the all-steel two-masted yacht for the 31-year-old Scotsman, and the corporation presented it to Blyth as he tied up in Port Hamble for a royal welcome.

Many other companies had cause for joy yesterday. Mr Edward Whiting, sales manager of the firm that supplied the hull paint, was ecstatic about the unmarked hull of the 58ft. yacht. "It's because we shot-blasted the steel," said Mr Cartwright of the BSC. "Good paint will always protect well-treated steel. It's been round the world and there's not a sign of rust. Yet your average family car has corrosion problems after a couple of years. It wouldn't happen if the manufacturers treated their steel properly."

More sponsors jostled for position as Blyth came up the Solent for the last miles home. On the television screen, the company launch crept in for close personal shots. The company has secured the first "in-

depth TV interview rights." The BSC's press launch Venus moved close for shots of Blyth waving to the world. "Come away from the rigging and show us your face," shouted the photographers. The "Sunday Mirror" boats, representing serialisation rights, manoeuvred up to British Steel to give permission.

"Well, I certainly couldn't afford it on my own," said Blyth later. "I made a little money from rowing the Atlantic but my bank manager didn't think much of the garage that I bought. I've sold that and I've got to live."

Sponsors apart, the homecoming was the splendid ritual established for previous round-the-world yachtsmen. It ran almost exactly to timetable as Blyth thoughtfully kept out in the Channel for three extra days to allow the British Steel Corporation to work out a precise schedule. But no one reckoned on a series of Cowes Week yacht races stealing the wind, and eventually as Blyth fell an hour and ten minutes behind time it was decided to move the finish line out from the Hook buoy to the Bourne Gap in easy snail of the Fawley Oil Refinery.

Mr Edward Heath, like Blyth a latecomer to the senior yachting world, watched from the Isle of Wight pleasure cruiser Gay Warrior. The Duke of Edinburgh with Princess Anne and Prince Charles sped past Blyth to reach Hamble Pier.

Turn to back page, col. 1

The other patient who died, Mrs Mary O'Leary, aged 56, of Danbury Drive, York, who was operated on for a fractured femur, had been the last patient on the operating list on Friday, July 23, and Mrs Cuff had been the first patient on the following Monday.

A jury returned a verdict of accidental death on Mrs O'Leary.

The operating theatres had been closed when the second case was confirmed.

## Hospital theatre closure urged

By OUR CORRESPONDENT

The closure of two operating theatres until alterations were made was recommended by the York coroner yesterday after it had been stated at inquests that two women had died of infection following operations.

The operations took place in the County Hospital, York, where the twin operating theatres were closed earlier this week after the infection was discovered.

The coroner, Mr Anthony Morris, said the inquests had revealed some rather alarming circumstances about the operating theatres, which handled 3,600 patients a year.

The inquests were told that sterile and dirty instruments were both kept in the same room without any partition, that doors from that room into both theatres were kept open during operations; that the floors at the entrance to the theatres "could do with repair and were not easy to clean"; and that ventilating equipment drew air from the dirty end of the room to the sterile end before letting it out.

Mr Morris said: "Although the staff do their best, I feel the conditions fall short of what could be regarded as an acceptable risk."

He recorded a verdict of misadventure on one of the patients, Mrs Constance Cuff, aged 83, of St Peter's Grove, York, who had a femur operation. He added a nine-point rider which recommended the closure of the operating theatres until:

All possible steps had been taken to ascertain the cause of the infection and prevent its recurrence; a partition erected to separate the sterile end of the room from the end used for washing dirty instruments; and the air extractor unit placed at the waste-end end of the room.

At both inquests it was found that the cause of death was clostridial infection, a disease which Mr Robert Bremner, the surgeon who conducted the operations, said he had never known before in his 12 years at the hospital.

The other patient who died, Mrs Mary O'Leary, aged 56, of Danbury Drive, York, who was operated on for a fractured femur, had been the last patient on the operating list on Friday, July 23, and Mrs Cuff had been the first patient on the following Monday.

A jury returned a verdict of accidental death on Mrs O'Leary.

The operating theatres had been closed when the second case was confirmed.

## Splashdown for charity

By DENNIS BARKER

HERR FRANZ Burbach played for safety yesterday by going on a charity walk in which he was practically guaranteed not to get himself run over. He walked across the Thames on a tight-rope.

At least, he tried to, causing some of the most picturesque chaos the Thames has seen in years. Miss Helen Good, aged 18, his English girlfriend, stood on the bank of Hay's Wharf "biting my nails." But Herr Burbach, aged 30, a building instructor who has worked on the high electric pylons in Cologne back home and is declared by his friends to be the sort of man who will walk along

house roof tops for fun, did not turn a single brilliant hair at the thought of the crossing.

"I am not afraid, otherwise I would not be doing it," he added that he had had just eight hours tight-rope walking practice in his back garden, and that he was performing his feat at full moon, when the tides were high and he would not have so far to fall. No one who heard him doubted that the moon was full.

In fact, the real panic was not on the rope at all, but in the politics underneath it. Herr Burbach's idea was to raise £5,000 for the Spastic

Society's Farnborough Hospital for Children in Kent. This he proposed to do by getting advertisements slung under the three-inch diameter, 800ft. long rope.

An hour before the walk was due to begin, the only advertisement was from British Ropes and Herr Burbach was saying: "I may be doing all this for nothing." He had paid £300 for the rope himself.

Advertisers, it seemed, were not keen to be financially involved in an operation where a man was likely to get himself killed.

Dutch Maid butter and cheese got aboard the bandwagon with a "three-figure sum" just in the nick of time, in return for the privilege of flooding the area with maidens in Dutch costumes handing out half pounds of butter to spectators.

Herr Burbach also encountered difficulties, having to tie on the BBC and ITV microphones, and alter the tension of the rope, kiss his girlfriend goodbye, give a press conference consisting of two he-man monosyllables in the time it took to jump from the quay into a boat.

The mobile hoister which was to get him on to the rope also had technical difficulties ramming a warehouse wall and then looking as if it was about to roll over the edge.

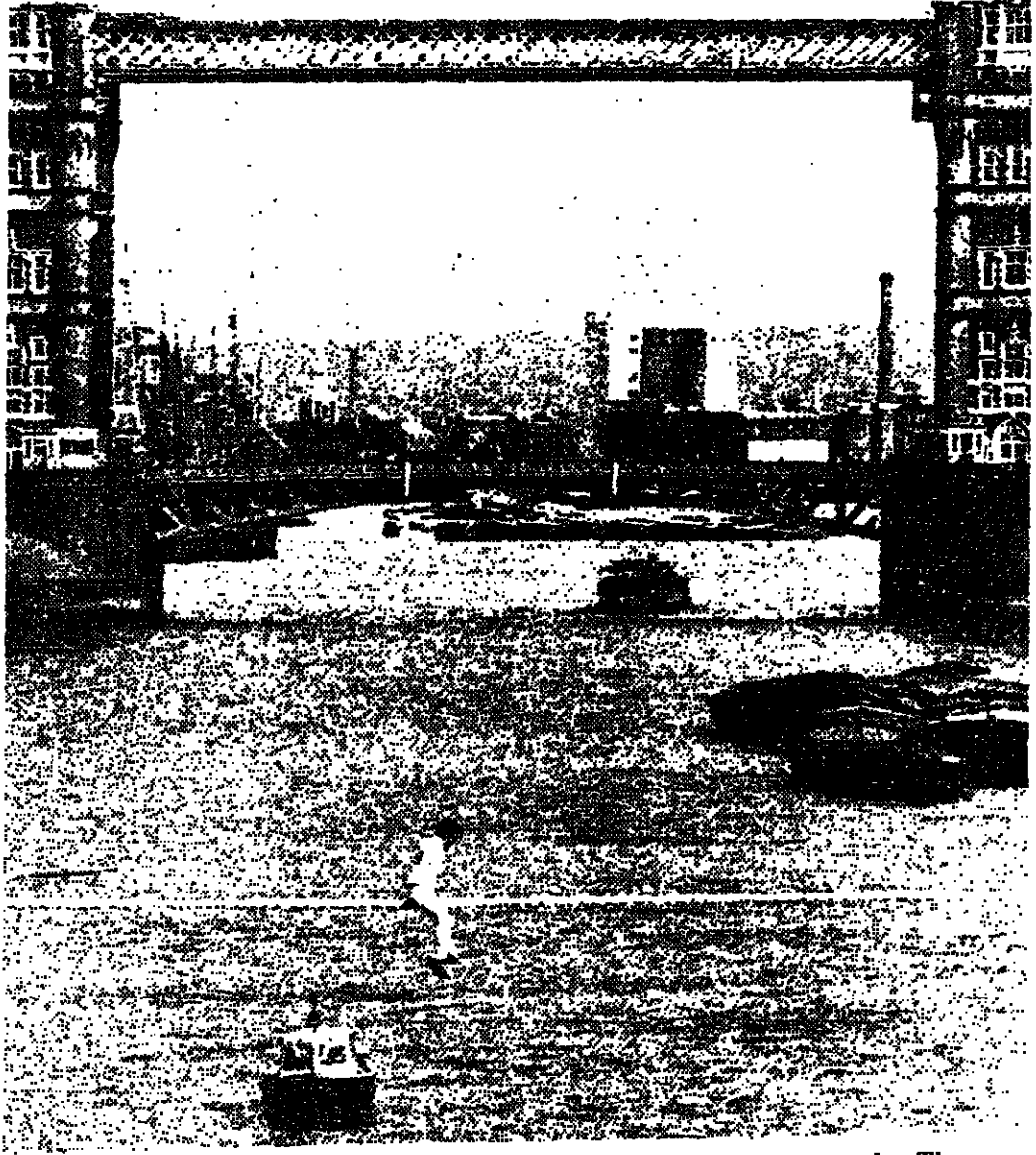
The fine strapping figure of Herr Burbach finally got on the rope at 3.30 p.m., nearly an hour late. After two minutes he fell, grabbing at the rope and straddling it. The trouble, apparently, was that he had cracked his pole.

Thirty seconds later he fell again. Thereafter he started to inch his way forward while straddling the rope like a doll cut in half by a string, a mode of operation which caused his girlfriend to look distinctly worried.

Though he stopped from time to time to wave both hands to the crowds on London Bridge, the people seemed to thin out somewhat when they realised that here was no contender for Blomdin's 500-ft. tight-rope walk across the Avon Gorge, but only a man crossing the Thames on his bottom. Even Herr Burbach's offer, made through the microphones, to jump if £300 was paid to the Spastics Society, did not cause much interest.

Five minutes later he dropped anyway, after beckoning to the rescue boats. Showing hands torn and bleeding from the rope he said: "It was much harder than walking would have been, and the cold water was a relief."

He would try it again—sometime. But one or two sceptical members of the audience doubted it.



Franz Burbach near the end of his unfinished journey across the Thames.

## Sunny rain

Two policemen were injured in a scuffle yesterday as 400 women demonstrated on a bridge crossing at the Elephant and Castle, London, where two children died in an accident on Thursday. The protesters said the crossing was dangerous because traffic moved too fast in the area.

Later, two people were arrested.

## Winning run

AMERICAN Frank Shorter won the marathon at the Pan American games in Columbia yesterday in spite of having an attack of diarrhoea during the race. He stopped to pay one call at a house on the route.

TV, radio—2 & 3  
Arts 8 Home 5-7  
Business 12-14 Overseas 2-4  
Entertainment 6 Sport 15-17  
Gardening 14 X-words 15, 17

Classified—15

## Insurance fund pays £44,746

By a Correspondent

The first payment was made yesterday from the British Insurance Association's £1 million disaster fund set up following the collapse of the Vehicle and General Insurance company.

The BIA sent a cheque for £44,746.33 to Mr Jim Seddon, 244,746.33 to Mr Jim Seddon, who was ordered in March by a judge at Manchester to pay £44,000 to a passenger in his car who was injured in a crash. The £746.33 was interest from the time of the judgment.

Lawyers acting for Mr Seddon, of Crasmore Road, Gatley, Cheshire, yesterday handed the cheque to solicitors acting for Mr John Kewley, aged 29, of

Reading, who was the passenger in Mr Seddon's car.

Mr Seddon is a sub-editor with the "Daily Mirror" in Manchester and at the time of the crash in February 1969 Mr Kewley was a reporter in the same office. Mr Kewley received serious brain injuries in the crash and the court which made the award was told that his memory had been affected—"if not destroyed."

The BIA said yesterday: "We are trying to clear off these tragic cases as fast as we can from our special compensation fund." The fund is only for people injured in cars driven by V and G policyholders who were insured for passenger

The classic drink comes in a dark green bottle with a foil top. It comes cold. It comes sparkling. And it comes expensive.

Champagne has a similar reputation.

LÖWENBRÄU

The world's most exclusive and expensive beer.

UK Importers: J.C. McLaughlin Ltd, 124-126 Denmark Hill, London S.E.5 Tel: 01-733 7161/6



## OVERSEAS NEWS

# President Nixon in search of the disillusioned Right

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, August 6

President Nixon, disclaiming any interest in politics, made a quick two-hour visit to New Hampshire today, where in just seven months the first of the presidential primaries will take place. The State has already become a favourite gathering place for politicians of all hues. Republican Congressman Paul McCloskey, critic of the Administration's Vietnam policies, is planning to open his campaign headquarters there on Monday. On Sunday Senators George McGovern and Birch Bayh, two of the outsiders for the Democratic nomination, are attending a political picnic.

## Iceland to expand fisheries

Geneva, August 6  
Iceland today informed the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea that it intended to extend its national fishery limits to cover the waters of the Continental Shelf off Iceland, an area extending up to 70 miles from the shore.

Britain immediately intervened in the debate to say that this would have no basis in international law, and reserved its rights under the Anglo-Icelandic agreement which ended a fishing dispute between the two countries in the sixties.

Today's statement by the Icelandic delegate, Mr. B. Andersson, came less than a month after reports that the new Reykjavik coalition Government was proposing to extend the limits to 50 miles by September next year.

Mr. Andersson said today that fisheries constituted part of the natural resources of a coastal state "up to a reasonable distance and under the relevant considerations." In Iceland the relevant considerations justified national fisheries limits covering the Continental Shelf which extended 50 to 70 miles from the coast, because coastal fisheries had always been the foundation of Iceland's economy.

The British delegate, Mr. John Simpson, said the question of fisheries jurisdiction was one that needed to be examined by the committee and by the Law of the Sea Conference in 1973. "The declared intention of the Icelandic Government to proceed unilaterally must cause grave concern to all who hope for a successful outcome of that conference in 1973," Mr. Simpson added. Should the proposed extension be put into effect, it will have no basis in international law.

## Call to halt aid 'invalid'

Mr. Laird, the Defence Secretary, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in Washington yesterday that its vote to halt all overseas military aid was invalid because a document it demanded from the Pentagon did not exist.

The committee, which feels that US military commitments overseas can lead to more Vietnam-type wars, last week invoked an obscure provision of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 calling for an automatic suspension of the programme if the Administration failed to supply information that Congress sought.

It called on the Pentagon to supply it with the Administration's five-year plan for foreign military aid or face the suspension within 35 days.

## Congressmen to meet Six

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, August 6

The powerful chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Wilbur Mills (Dem., Arkansas), has accepted an invitation from the European Economic Commission to visit Brussels with his committee at the beginning of November. He expects to discuss a wide range of issues relating to trade between the United States and the Common Market.

Mr. Mills is one of the serious, undeclared Democratic candidates for his party's nomination to the presidency. His visit to Brussels will be his first outside the Western hemisphere.

Indeed, this distinguished prototype of middle America has only twice been outside his own country — on brief visits to Canada and Antigua. No serious contender for the presidency has afforded to appear in front of the outside world or the arts of foreign affairs.

Mr. Mills, of course, will not be in a position to negotiate with the EEC in Brussels. The agenda of his visit is to appear before the committee of Congress from seeking agreements with foreign governments.

And Mr. Mills would, no doubt, wish to be particularly careful in this matter in view of the animosity he provoked in the White House recently when he succeeded in persuading Japanese businessmen voluntarily to restrict their textile exports to the US after the US Government had failed to do so in two years of negotiation.

Mr. Mills then had a somewhat similar success in talking to Italian businessmen about imports of shoes. On both occasions, the White House was deeply miffed and some snide comments reached his ears.

## Apollo 15 heads for home

By ANTHONY TUCKER  
Science Correspondent

Apollo 15, now accelerating rapidly towards earth, is due to splash down in the Pacific 333 miles north of Hawaii at 9.45 tonight. According to the present timetable the sequence of crucial re-entry events is as follows:

Service Module jettisoned on approach to earth at 9.17 pm; first encounter with atmosphere at 9.18 pm (height 400,000 ft.) and start of communications blackout at 9.32 pm; communications blackout ends at 9.35 pm; drogue parachutes open (23,000 ft.) at 9.39 pm; main parachutes open (10,000 ft.) at 9.40 pm; splashdown at 9.45.

Israel was reported to be manufacturing Soviet-type Katyusha rockets and equipment for use with them. The decision to make the rockets was said to have been taken after security forces had captured Katyushas from Arab guerrillas. — Reuter and UPI

A young Cambridge student, John Palmer, aged 19, of Liverpool, was reported yesterday to be missing in the mountains above Saas-Fee, in Southern Switzerland.

# NATO tries to cut Mintoff price

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

Talks between Malta's Prime Minister, Mr. Mintoff, and the Acting Secretary-General of NATO, Mr. George Kessel, who arrived in Valletta on Thursday can produce only the provisional outline of a package deal which will still have to go through two stages before Britain sends the final proposal to the Malta Government.

The first stage will come on Monday when the full NATO Council meets at ambassadorial level in Brussels to discuss Mr. Kessel's written report on his Malta visit.

It appears that Mr. Kessel has suggested to Mr. Mintoff a figure much lower than the £30 millions a year for the rental of

military facilities which the Prime Minister was demanding. The agreement under discussion is the 1964 Anglo-Maltese Treaty, and all payments up to now have been made from the British Exchequer.

The NATO Council had mentioned a figure in the neighbourhood of £10 millions when briefing him before he left Brussels on Thursday, accompanied by a political adviser, Mr. Paul van Campen. The pair, who are expected to leave Valletta today, were not empowered to strike a bargain, but merely to discuss possible formulae without commitment.

Mr. Mintoff's initiative in inviting NATO to send an emissary to Malta for talks was a diplomatic coup, since the agreement under discussion is the 1964 Anglo-Maltese Treaty, and all payments up to now have been made from the British Exchequer.

Whitehall brought NATO into the picture a fortnight ago with the proposal that there might be a cost-sharing arrangement. But this would be a sub-agreement, organised by London, and the main agreement between London and Valletta, if any, will be kept in reserve the idea of a Ministerial mission if it appears that personal diplomacy of this kind might clinch the matter.

After next Monday's meeting the British delegate, Sir Edward Peck, will send the proposals to London for Lord Carrington and other senior Ministers to give the final seal of approval. It is likely that Mr. Heath will do this by convening a meeting of the Cabinet's Defence and Overseas Policy Committee, probably on Tuesday or Wednesday.

The package deal will then go to Malta, to give Mr. Mintoff a chance to look it over and consult his advisers, and to keep in reserve the idea of a Ministerial mission if it appears that personal diplomacy of this kind might clinch the matter.

## Limited advance by Sisco

Jerusalem, August 6

The American Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Sisco, returned to Washington today with assurances that Israel wanted talks on an interim peace agreement to continue. But his 10-day visit is believed to have achieved little else.

Mr. Sisco sounded a hopeful note that the negotiations would be prolonged. He believed a practical basis for progress on an interim agreement could be achieved. He said he had achieved no breakthrough, nor had he expected one.

Mr. Sisco is said to have mentioned the possibility of an Israeli withdrawal of about 22 miles from the Suez Canal, and the token presence of an Egyptian force on the eastern bank in return for a three or four-year ceasefire.

Political sources believe Israel is waiting for clarification on American guarantees against an Egyptian violation of an agreement before deciding anything. It is thought that Mr. Sisco may return to the region shortly.

"According to the newspaper 'Davar', which rejected 'in harsh language' another suggestion by Mr. Sisco. This proposed an Israeli withdrawal of over 30 miles in return for a ceasefire lasting from one and a half to two years.

The Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr. Eban, who took part in the talks with Mr. Sisco, said efforts to secure an interim settlement should not be abandoned even if Egypt proposed "unacceptable terms."

Mr. Eban said in a television interview: "The Egyptian stance is deadlocked. They propose a trend we basically approve — an interim agreement to reopen the Suez Canal. But they surround this stance with such terms that it is inconceivable for us to accept. They would like us to imperil our security and our political rights."

"But nevertheless all those dealing with the issue concur that the effort to explore the prospects for such an accord should not be abandoned."

Mr. Haim Herzog, former head of Israeli military intelligence, said in a newspaper article that President Sadat of Egypt would seize any pre-emptive move to end the ceasefire. But there was no doubt that pressure in the Egyptian Army might end with President Sadat being obliged to go to war.

Israel was reported to be manufacturing Soviet-type Katyusha rockets and equipment for use with them. The decision to make the rockets was said to have been taken after security forces had captured Katyushas from Arab guerrillas. — Reuter and UPI

Student missing  
A young Cambridge student, John Palmer, aged 19, of Liverpool, was reported yesterday to be missing in the mountains above Saas-Fee, in Southern Switzerland.



A young woman demonstrator is restrained by Japanese police as the Prime Minister Mr. Sato prepares to lay a wreath at the Hiroshima memorial. Fifty-nine people were arrested yesterday during the left-wing demonstration against Mr. Sato's presence at ceremonies marking the twenty-sixth anniversary of the dropping of the first atomic bomb.

## Car firms fail to halt airbag move

From our Correspondent, Washington, August 6

A campaign by Ford and other major American car manufacturers to persuade the Administration to delay the compulsory introduction of airbags has failed.

The National Highway Safety Administration is expected to introduce final regulations later this month compelling the fitting of airbags or some other type of passive restraint device to all cars sold in the United States after September, 1972.

British manufacturers, like their American counterparts, have filed lengthy petitions with the safety administration against the proposed regulation. They say airbags are unsound and that better seat-belt systems would be more satisfactory. Mr. Douglas Toms, the Nixon Administration's car safety chief, has made it clear that while automatic seat-belt systems may meet the 1974 standards they have little hope of meeting the tougher standards required after 1975.

Detroit appears to have accepted this, and is now conducting considerable research into improved airbag systems. General Motors is expected to conduct a full-scale test of several thousand production cars later this year.

Ford appears to be behind in this development. UPI today quotes the company as saying that at least two airbags had exploded so violently during tests that the blast damaged a concrete wall, burned a dummy passenger, and destroyed a recording camera. Nevertheless, Mr. John Eckhold, safety director for Ford, said the company was now satisfied that the problem had been settled.

A study for the US Department of Transportation in April, this year, showed that a total of nearly 6,000 lives, 4,200 disabling injuries, and economic benefits of nearly \$200 million would have resulted if passive restraint systems had been used in all American cars in 1970.

## MP warns S. African students

By our own Reporter

Miss Joan Lester, MP, warned students at Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg last night, that force would be used to overthrow social orders which maintained their existence.

Miss Lester made repeated references to the social injustices of apartheid in her address and made several references to the passive participation of Germans before the last war in the policies which resulted in the massacre of the Jews.

No freedom  
She said: "I ask, why is there not literary freedom here, Soviet Russia and in other places? I ask myself why is it dangerous for people to say and to write what they believe. And it can surely only be dangerous in a society that is afraid. It is freedom and truth that these societies fear."

"I am very much opposed to violence. Yet I find so often that societies which are longest in condemning violent uprising have themselves created the conditions which leave those who would be free no other choice."

Miss Joan Lester, MP, warned students at Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg last night, that force would be used to overthrow social orders which maintained their existence.

Miss Lester made repeated references to the social injustices of apartheid in her address and made several references to the passive participation of Germans before the last war in the policies which resulted in the massacre of the Jews.

No freedom  
She said: "I ask, why is there not literary freedom here, Soviet Russia and in other places? I ask myself why is it dangerous for people to say and to write what they believe. And it can surely only be dangerous in a society that is afraid. It is freedom and truth that these societies fear."

"I am very much opposed to violence. Yet I find so often that societies which are longest in condemning violent uprising have themselves created the conditions which leave those who would be free no other choice."

## CIA engulfs patrols inside China

Washington, August 6

The Nixon Administration was reported by the 'Washington Post' today to have ground reconnaissance inside China by Laotian men supported and trained by the Central Intelligence Agency.

The patrols operate in Northern Laos, and in some cases extend to 200 miles inside the country. They have been called off, it was stated, by any incident which could cause a deterioration in relations between the United States and China.

No Americans go with the patrols, which the CIA has conducted for years. In Saigon it was stated that a booby-trap and a land mine killed 20 South Vietnamese civilians in incidents near Da Nang.

The civilians died when a bus hit a mine on a road 19 miles south of Da Nang. Sixteen were wounded, the worst such incident in the war.

The American Commanders the soldiers were killed their armoured carrier was wrecked by a shift landing 29 miles Da Nang. Two others were wounded.

The South Vietnamese Force is to obtain 250 copters from the US to be used to a total of 650. It will also supply light planes. — Reuter and UPI

## Chrome crisis unlikely

By our Diplomatic Correspondent

There is no anxiety in London at present about the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea, which could arise from an American vote in favour of the Smith regime's chrome ore to the States. Whitehall believes that Nixon will refuse to sign the necessary agreement even if the Senate puts its full weight behind the present chrome ore ban on Rhodesia.

The Senate's armed committee endorsed a motion which demands that the Government ignore the 'mandatory' ban which is presently applied to chrome ore as part of a general ban on Rhodesian exports. The committee's view that the needs of the United States should have overriding authority, particularly the Soviet Union.

There are several between a vote in committee and the point where Mr. Nixon would have to take a decision. In Salisbury last Government sources taking a lofty line towards chrome ore. Officials were said that such a demand for chrome ore would be a source of chrome to the Rhodesia's steel and other industries, including asbestos, copper, and gold, the railway system is unable to handle all the traffic. This was made by the Finance Minister, Mr. Wray, in his recent Budget speech.

It may be part of the psychological warfare by the white Rhodesia is probably shipping every ton of chrome ore the mines. It is only a matter of time before the shipping companies, for the consignment of chrome to the free market of the West world, including the US States.

## MP warns S. African students

By our own Reporter

Miss Joan Lester, MP, warned students at Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg last night, that force would be used to overthrow social orders which maintained their existence.

Miss Lester made repeated references to the social injustices of apartheid in her address and made several references to the passive participation of Germans before the last war in the policies which resulted in the massacre of the Jews.

No freedom  
She said: "I ask, why is there not literary freedom here, Soviet Russia and in other places? I ask myself why is it dangerous for people to say and to write what they believe. And it can surely only be dangerous in a society that is afraid. It is freedom and truth that these societies fear."

"I am very much opposed to violence. Yet I find so often that societies which are longest in condemning violent uprising have themselves created the conditions which leave those who would be free no other choice."

Detroit appears to have accepted this, and is now conducting considerable research into improved airbag systems. General Motors is expected to conduct a full-scale test of several thousand production cars later this year.

Ford appears to be behind in this development. UPI today quotes the company as saying that at least two airbags had exploded so violently during tests that the blast damaged a concrete wall, burned a dummy passenger, and destroyed a recording camera. Nevertheless, Mr. John Eckhold, safety director for Ford, said the company was now satisfied that the problem had been settled.

A study for the US Department of Transportation in April, this year, showed that a total of nearly 6,000 lives, 4,200 disabling injuries, and economic benefits of nearly \$200 million would have resulted if passive restraint systems had been used in all American cars in 1970.

British manufacturers, like their American counterparts, have filed lengthy petitions with the safety administration against the proposed regulation. They say airbags are unsound and that better seat-belt systems would be more satisfactory. Mr. Douglas Toms, the Nixon Administration's car safety chief, has made it clear that while automatic seat-belt systems may meet the 1974 standards they have little hope of meeting the tougher standards required after 1975.

Detroit appears to have accepted this, and is now conducting considerable research into improved airbag systems. General Motors is expected to conduct a full-scale test of several thousand production cars later this year.

Ford appears to be behind in this development. UPI today quotes the company as saying that at least two airbags had exploded so violently during tests that the blast damaged a concrete wall, burned a dummy passenger, and destroyed a recording camera. Nevertheless, Mr. John Eckhold, safety director for Ford, said the company was now satisfied that the problem had been settled.

A study for the US Department of Transportation in April, this year, showed that a total of nearly 6,000 lives, 4,200 disabling injuries, and economic benefits of nearly \$200 million would have resulted if passive restraint systems had been used in all American cars in 1970.

British manufacturers, like their American counterparts, have filed lengthy petitions with the safety administration against the proposed regulation. They say airbags are unsound and that better seat-belt systems would be more satisfactory. Mr. Douglas Toms, the Nixon Administration's car safety chief, has made it clear that while automatic seat-belt systems may meet the 1974 standards they have little hope of meeting the tougher standards required after 1975.

Detroit appears to have accepted this, and is now conducting considerable research into improved airbag systems. General Motors is expected to conduct a full-scale test of several thousand production cars later this year.

Ford appears to be behind in this development. UPI today quotes the company as saying that at least two airbags had exploded so violently during tests that the blast damaged a concrete wall, burned a dummy passenger, and destroyed a recording camera. Nevertheless, Mr. John Eckhold, safety director for Ford, said the company was now satisfied that the problem had been settled.

A study for the US Department of Transportation in April, this year, showed that a total of nearly 6,000 lives, 4,200 disabling injuries, and economic benefits of nearly \$200 million would have resulted if passive restraint systems had been used in all American cars in 1970.

British manufacturers, like their American counterparts, have filed lengthy petitions with the safety administration against the proposed regulation. They say airbags are unsound and that better seat-belt systems would be more satisfactory. Mr. Douglas Toms, the Nixon Administration's car safety chief, has made it clear that while automatic seat-belt systems may meet the 1974 standards they have little hope of meeting the tougher standards required after 1975.

Detroit appears to have accepted this, and is now conducting considerable research into improved airbag systems. General Motors is expected to conduct a full-scale test of several thousand production cars later this year.

Ford appears to be behind in this development. UPI today quotes the company as saying that at least two airbags had exploded so violently during tests that the blast damaged a concrete wall, burned a dummy passenger, and destroyed a recording camera. Nevertheless, Mr. John Eckhold, safety director for Ford, said the company was now satisfied that the problem had been settled.

A study for the US Department of Transportation in April, this year, showed that a total of nearly 6,000 lives, 4,200 disabling injuries, and economic benefits of nearly \$200 million would have resulted if passive restraint systems had been used in all American cars in 1970.

British manufacturers, like their American counterparts, have filed lengthy petitions with the safety administration against the proposed regulation. They say airbags are unsound and that better seat-belt systems would be more satisfactory. Mr. Douglas Toms, the Nixon Administration's car safety chief, has made it clear that while automatic seat-belt systems may meet the 1974 standards they have little hope of meeting the tougher standards required after 1975.

Detroit appears to have accepted this, and is now conducting considerable research into improved airbag systems. General Motors is expected to conduct a full-scale test of several thousand production cars later this year.

Ford appears to be behind in this development. UPI today quotes the company as saying that at least two airbags had exploded so violently during tests that the blast damaged a concrete wall, burned a dummy passenger, and destroyed a recording camera. Nevertheless, Mr. John Eckhold, safety director for Ford, said the company was now satisfied that the problem had been settled.

## TELEVISION

### BBC-1

10.30 a.m. Elstidedford report.  
11.20 Weekend Weather.  
11.25 Cricket: Second Test—England v. India.

1.30 p.m. Grandstand: 1.40, 4.40 Show Jumping—Aga Khan Trophy; 2.0, 3.20, 4.15 Rugby League: Wigan Sevens; 2.15, 3.0, 3.40, 4.40 Test Cricket—England v. India; 2.15 World Archery Championships; 3.0, 3.40, 4.40 Swimming—ASA Championships; 5.0 Results.

5.20 Pink Panther Show.  
5.40 Great Zoots of the World: West Berlin.  
6.10 News.  
6.20 Match of the Day: Watney Cup Final.

7.20 Saturday Western: "Apache Drums," with Stephen McNally, Coleen Gray.  
8.30 It's Lulu.  
9.15 News.  
9.30 Apollo 15: Splashdown.  
10.0 Frankie Howard: "Up Pompeii".

10.35 Apollo 15: Astronauts Report.  
10.50 Parkinson with guests.  
11.30 Weather.

WALES (As BBC-1 except)—10.50 to 11.00 a.m. Codi Iia 11.25 Cricket: Glamorgan v. Yorkshire; 12.45 to 1.0 p.m. Welsh Grandstand: 12.50 to 3.5 p.m. Elstidedford Male Voice Chorus; 2.0 News; 3.5

### BBC-2

Rugby—British Lions Tour: 3.0 to 3.30 Cricket—Glamorgan v. Yorkshire; 6.0 Results. 10.10 to 10.30 Elstidedford Report. 11.25 Weather. Close.

ENGLISH REGIONS—11.22 p.m. Regional Weather. Close.

3.0 p.m. Saturday Cinema: "Model for Murder," with Keith Andes, Hazel Court, Michael Gough.  
4.10 North Sea Strike: Gas from below the seabed.  
4.30 to 4.45 Cricket: Second Test—England v. India.

7.10 Westminster.  
7.30 News, Sport, Weather.  
7.40 The Codebreakers.  
8.10 Look, Stranger: An Abbey for Prinknash.  
8.30 Cousin Bette: by Honoré de Balzac and starring Margaret Tyzack—part 1.  
8.40 Relations.  
9.15 Clearance: Clearwater Revival: Close-up on a pop group.  
10.5 Oh God, Nigel, I Can't Stand It Any More...  
11.10 Film Night Special.  
11.40 Midnight Movie: "This Man Reuter," with Edward G. Robinson, Edna Best, Eddie Albert.

ITV  
LONDON WEEKEND  
11.20 a.m. RAC Road Report.  
11.25 Farmhouse Kitchen.  
11.25 Thunderbirds.  
12.45 p.m. News.

11.20 a.m. RAC Road Report.  
11.25 Farmhouse Kitchen.  
11.25 Thunderbirds.  
12.45 p.m. News.

### World of Sport: 12.55

On the Ball: Racing from Newmarket; 1.30, 2.0, 2.30, 3.0 races and Redcar; 4.45, 2.15, 2.50 (William Hill Gold Cup) races; 3.10 Tennis: Quebec International; 3.55 Results, Scores; 4.0 Wrestling; 4.55 Results.

10. Catwreck.  
5.40 The Trouble with you Lillian.  
6.10 News.  
6.15 No, That's Me Over Here: Ronnie Corbett.  
6.45 Des O'Connor Show.  
7.45 Film: "No Trees in the Street," with Sylvia Sims, Herbert Lom.  
8.30 News: Apollo 15 Splashdown.

10. The Guardians.  
11.0 Apollo 15: Arrival on Okinawa.  
11.5 Best of Aquarius: On Wings of Song.  
11.35 Manhunt.  
12.35 a.m. Photoreport.

ANGLIA—12.15 p.m. All Our Yesterday. 12.45 News. 12.50 World of Sport. 3.10 UPO. 6.10 News. 6.15 Trouble with you Lillian. 6.45 The Comedians. 7.15 Des O'Connor Show. 8.15 Film: "Night Train to Paris," with Leslie Nielsen, Aliza Gur. 9.30 News. 10.0 The Guardians. 11.0 Marcus Welby. 12 midnight Reflection.

SOUTHERN—12.15 p.m. Regional Weather. 12.50 World of Sport. 3.10 UPO. 6.10 News. 6.15 Trouble with you Lillian. 6.45 The Comedians. 7.15 Des O'Connor Show. 8.15 Film: "Night Train to Paris," with Leslie Nielsen, Aliza Gur. 9.30 News. 10.0 The Guardians. 11.0 Marcus Welby. 12 midnight Reflection.

SOUTHERN—12.15 p.m. Regional Weather. 12.50 World of Sport. 3.10 UPO. 6.10 News. 6.15 Trouble with you Lillian. 6.45 The Comedians. 7.15 Des O'Connor Show. 8.15 Film: "Night Train to Paris," with Leslie Nielsen, Aliza Gur. 9.30 News. 10.0 The Guardians. 11.0 Marcus Welby. 12 midnight Reflection.

## Today

### CHANNEL-12 45 p.m. News

12.50 World of Sport. 1.30 p.m. News. 1.45 p.m. News. 2.0 p.m. News. 2.15 p.m. News. 2.30 p.m. News. 2.45 p.m. News. 3.0 p.m. News. 3.15 p.m. News. 3.30 p.m. News. 3.45 p.m. News. 4.0 p.m. News. 4.15 p.m. News. 4.30 p.m. News. 4.45 p.m. News. 5.0 p.m. News. 5.15 p.m. News. 5.30 p.m. News. 5.45 p.m. News. 6.0 p.m. News. 6.15 p.m. News. 6.30 p.m. News. 6.45 p.m. News. 7.0 p.m. News. 7.15 p.m. News. 7.30 p.m. News. 7.45 p.m. News. 8.0 p.m. News. 8.15 p.m. News. 8.30 p.m. News. 8.45 p.m. News. 9.0 p.m. News. 9.15 p.m. News. 9.30 p.m. News. 9.45 p.m. News. 10.0 p.m. News. 10.15 p.m. News. 10.30 p.m. News. 10.45 p.m. News. 11.0 p.m. News. 11.15 p.m. News. 11.30 p.m. News. 11.45 p.m. News. 12.0 p.m. News. 12.15 p.m. News. 12.30 p.m. News. 12.45 p.m. News. 1.0 p.m. News. 1.15 p.m. News. 1.30 p.m. News. 1.45 p.m. News. 2.0 p.m. News. 2.15 p.m. News. 2.30 p.m. News. 2.45 p.m. News. 3.0 p.m. News. 3.15 p.m. News. 3.30 p.m. News. 3.45 p.m. News. 4.0 p.m. News. 4.15 p.m. News. 4.30 p.m. News. 4.45 p.m. News. 5.0 p.m. News. 5.15 p.m. News. 5.30 p.m. News. 5.45 p.m. News. 6.0 p.m. News. 6.15 p.m. News. 6.30 p.m. News. 6.45 p.m. News. 7.0 p.m. News. 7.15 p.m. News. 7.30 p.m. News. 7.45 p.m. News. 8.0 p.m. News. 8.15 p.m. News. 8.30 p.m. News. 8.45 p.m. News. 9.0 p.m. News. 9.15 p.m. News. 9.30 p.m. News. 9.45 p.m. News. 10.0 p.m. News. 10.15 p.m. News. 10.30 p.m. News. 10.45 p.m. News. 11.0 p.m. News. 11.15 p.m. News. 11.30 p.m. News. 11.45 p.m. News. 12.0 p.m. News. 12.15 p.m. News. 12.30 p.m. News. 12.45 p.m. News. 1.0 p.m. News. 1.15 p.m. News. 1.30 p.m. News. 1.45 p.m. News.



# CIA patrol Gromyko will be asked to back India

From UNDER MALHOTRA: Bombay, August 6

## Leaflets found in Dean's flat

From STANLEY UYS

Cape Town, August 6

A security policeman said today that he had found a box in the flat of the Dean of Johannesburg on January 20 and found a leaflet in it which was a security leaflet. The leaflet was found in a box in the flat of the Dean of Johannesburg on January 20 and found a leaflet in it which was a security leaflet.

One of the charges against the Dean is possession of subversive leaflets. He is charged with the possession of subversive leaflets. He is charged with the possession of subversive leaflets.

Mr. Sydney Kentridge, the Dean's counsel, today cross-examined Mr. Fletcher Kennedy, who until last month was a security policeman and who had attended a conference on "The generation gap" at a time when the Dean was in the United States.

Mr. Kentridge put it to Mr. Kennedy that the Dean, in fact, was only a "good thing" since the Dean was in the United States.

Mr. Kentridge: You said the Dean was a "good thing" since the Dean was in the United States.

Mr. Kentridge: You said the Dean was a "good thing" since the Dean was in the United States.

Mr. Kentridge: You said the Dean was a "good thing" since the Dean was in the United States.

Mr. Kentridge: You said the Dean was a "good thing" since the Dean was in the United States.

Mr. Kentridge: You said the Dean was a "good thing" since the Dean was in the United States.

Mr. Kentridge: You said the Dean was a "good thing" since the Dean was in the United States.

Mr. Kentridge: You said the Dean was a "good thing" since the Dean was in the United States.

Mr. Kentridge: You said the Dean was a "good thing" since the Dean was in the United States.

Mr. Kentridge: You said the Dean was a "good thing" since the Dean was in the United States.

Mr. Kentridge: You said the Dean was a "good thing" since the Dean was in the United States.

Mr. Kentridge: You said the Dean was a "good thing" since the Dean was in the United States.

Mr. Kentridge: You said the Dean was a "good thing" since the Dean was in the United States.

Mr. Kentridge: You said the Dean was a "good thing" since the Dean was in the United States.

Mr. Kentridge: You said the Dean was a "good thing" since the Dean was in the United States.

FOREIGN postage rates went up this week — "foreign" meaning non-Common Market European countries. New letter to Britain costs 90 centimes instead of 80, and before the end of the month the price of a Metro bus ticket will go up 10 centimes on the road to what the Minister of Transport calls "realistic" costs which will mean ultimately 1 franc 80 centimes. Visitors note: the 80-centime ticket is valid for Metro and bus, but the Metro is far the better bargain since a single ticket will take you from end-of-end of Paris, while the bus routes are marked in stages.

The combination set me wondering — on the lines of competitions that used to be arranged at village fetes for how many objects you could buy at 1d each — what one franc will buy in Paris these days. Starting with basics, bread, wine, but not roses — at least not the long-stemmed red ones which are bought singly to be placed in Swedish glass and conical-plated. Quite a lot of bread, slightly more than 1½ baguettes, but only one glass of red wine — and ordinary is likely to be the operative word — if you insist on sitting at a table to drink it. It will cost you 80 centimes at a modest bar, and it is, in fact, almost the only beverage you can imbibe at a table for a franc or less, the other being in some places, a small, and probably not very distinguished, black coffee. Whereas, if you are content to stand at the zinc, among the regulars, one thing you cannot drink inside a franc is tea, which, being an exotic beverage, will be at least 1 franc 20 centimes.

Avert your eyes from the windows of showy patisseries, for these lush cream cakes start at 1 fr. 20 centimes. But your franc will buy a current bun or that testine staple of French schoolchildren, a stick of chocolate baked in the centre of a Swedish rusk.

For another franc you could get almost two pints of milk

NESTA ROBERTS

## Letter from Paris

and, rather surprisingly, a white plate or a relatively handsome drinking glass. The really sensational bargain is a scandalous one. For one franc you can buy two daily newspapers, provided one is not "Le Monde" which costs 70 centimes, or the economic journal "Le Echos" which costs a franc. In each case it is a ludicrous price, but in France, as in England, newspaper readers insist on a dumped product.

ON prices and newspapers... "Figaro" is performing a public service by publishing every week a list of comparative prices at various seaside resorts, where, in July and August, they tend to go up like a lift. The exercise is to fill a shopping basket with beef, pork, sausages, haricot beans, tomatoes, lettuce, peaches, melon, fresh sardines and sole in the principal shopping centres of 21 holiday resorts, and in Paris, which serves as the "control".

It will be no surprise to most holidaymakers to learn that the South is generally more expensive than the North, and that all the towns outside, Saint-

St Raphael: the most expensive town in France?

Raphael, in a typical week, proved the most expensive and Grandville (Manche) the cheapest. But even those who know the Mediterranean in high season only too well may be startled to learn that the basket, filled for 75.10 frs. at Grandville, cost 106.20 frs. at Saint-Raphael.

To take one item: at Saint-Raphael, where peaches are grown, they cost twice as much as in Grandville. Rather oddly, the most flagrant difference for a single item was registered in Brittany, where, at popular La Baule, one paid 7.50 frs. for the kilo of haricot beans which at Bénodet along the coast could be bought for 1.70 frs. In Paris, the basket could be filled for 55.70 frs., which, surprisingly as it may seem, made it the fifth cheapest of the 22 towns.

ON the margin of the collections, and as yet not seen in wear — well, not seen by me — there was something curiously familiar about a display of white tops, meant obviously, to be worn over pants, which filled the window of a local boutique the other day.

White cambric, with neat square neck, so cool and summery, with their loose sleeves, so elegant with their borders of lace... and they were, in fact, lace collars, worn by star boys before liturgical reform made that kind of ecclesiastical haberdashery unpopular. The boutique was in the Saint-Sulpice quarter, so the new venture may have been inspired by the success scored in that area a couple of years ago with clerical cloaks. They too went out when priests shed their soutanes and began to go about in clerical garb, but ecclesiastical tailors did very well by lining existing stock with vivid satin and selling the cloaks to lay customers. The garment intended to withstand an east wind in the cemetery for 25 years was wanted to give protection against the worst that a Paris winter could do.

THEY'RE the wizards, sorcerers, medicine men, call them what you will, in the Berry, country of Georges Sand and, marginally, of Collette, who were bewitched by them last year. Probably, indeed, far

more than 20, because that number represents only the victims who had their spells exorcised by a country cure back for the rest of the course.

Any dweller who takes that as evidence that France is a backward country and that French are unduly superstitious people would be well advised to do a little exploring into what goes on in rural Lincolnshire or West Wales before they start criticising.

Anyway, the Berry witches are not unduly sinister. They are mostly the kind who put the evil eye on a neighbour's cow or, alternatively, cure all ills from stagers to whitewash with admirable good sense and sound psychology. The Church provides an antidote when requested. The exorcising cure had the approval of his bishop which involves, if not candle, bell and broom, at least holy water. Sign of the Cross, and touching the priest's stole.

Nearer home I have a friend in Normandy who, being of inquiring disposition, accepted an invitation to be taken to the local witch woman who was guaranteed to cure her of... was it migraine or rheu-

matism? My friend did not prove anything conclusive because after a first laying-on of ivy leaves she failed to come back for the rest of the course.

Some day I may have a go myself because on my desk as I write is a card collected at a fair in Brittany a couple of years ago. It offered for 20 francs a large jar of beauty cream made from essence of vipers and manufactured by a gentleman with a name that sounded Corsican but who carried on his vocation at Nogent-le-Roi, who practised as a healer, a magnetiser, and a snake catcher. He had the snakes with him, writhing in a tank.

WRIT, not on the wall, but on the pavement in the Place Saint-Germain. "No, I would not exchange my life, my past experience, my present lot, and my future hopes with anybody in the world."

It deserves to be the manifesto of the season. And it was chalked in a neat, decisive hand; so one may hope that the writer was just feeling good, distinct from having a good trip.

## Designers of bridge dismissed

Melbourne, August 6

The British firm of Freeman, Fox and Partners, designers of Melbourne's West Gate Bridge which collapsed and killed 35 men in October, was dismissed from the project today. The firm had been acting as consulting engineers.

The Lower Yarra Crossing Authority also dismissed the joint consulting engineers Munnells and Partners of Melbourne. The authority's chairman, Mr. Oscar Meyer, said the decision was made in light of findings by a royal commission.

Later, Sir Ralph Freeman, senior partner in Freeman Fox and Partners, tonight denied that his firm's design had caused the span collapse.

He said: "I categorically deny that the design of West Gate caused or contributed to the collapse," adding that this was confirmed by independent investigations being carried out.

"The chairman of the Lower Yarra Crossing Authority has been reported as saying that some of the royal commission findings were exaggerated. With this I entirely agree."

"At the present stage of my consideration of the report, I feel that none of the serious allegations made against my firm were well-founded."

Sir Ralph said that he and his partners in London believed it would be in the best interests of the Victoria State public that the appointment of joint engineers be continued so that Freeman Fox and Partners could remain consulting engineers.

He added that a change in engineering supervision must cause a further delay in completing the bridge. It seemed the authority had decided "that somebody's head had to roll."

— Reuters.

## Italy's tourist traffic cut by noise problem

From GEORGE ARMSTRONG: Rome, August 6

Thanks to an increase in tourism among Italians, the nation's number one industry took about \$68 millions more during the first five months of this year than in the same period in 1970. The Minister for Tourism, Signor Matteotti, has reported. The number of foreign visitors, however, is down this year.

The tourist industry, which employs a million people and earned more than \$684 millions last year, may be in for a shock when figures for the three summer months are known. Unofficial estimates in the local press claim that the number of foreign tourists has dropped by as much as 20 per cent this year. One luxury hotel in Rome says its business is down by 30 per cent.

The tourist industry, which employs a million people and earned more than \$684 millions last year, may be in for a shock when figures for the three summer months are known. Unofficial estimates in the local press claim that the number of foreign tourists has dropped by as much as 20 per cent this year. One luxury hotel in Rome says its business is down by 30 per cent.

The tourist industry, which employs a million people and earned more than \$684 millions last year, may be in for a shock when figures for the three summer months are known. Unofficial estimates in the local press claim that the number of foreign tourists has dropped by as much as 20 per cent this year. One luxury hotel in Rome says its business is down by 30 per cent.

The tourist industry, which employs a million people and earned more than \$684 millions last year, may be in for a shock when figures for the three summer months are known. Unofficial estimates in the local press claim that the number of foreign tourists has dropped by as much as 20 per cent this year. One luxury hotel in Rome says its business is down by 30 per cent.

The tourist industry, which employs a million people and earned more than \$684 millions last year, may be in for a shock when figures for the three summer months are known. Unofficial estimates in the local press claim that the number of foreign tourists has dropped by as much as 20 per cent this year. One luxury hotel in Rome says its business is down by 30 per cent.

The tourist industry, which employs a million people and earned more than \$684 millions last year, may be in for a shock when figures for the three summer months are known. Unofficial estimates in the local press claim that the number of foreign tourists has dropped by as much as 20 per cent this year. One luxury hotel in Rome says its business is down by 30 per cent.

The tourist industry, which employs a million people and earned more than \$684 millions last year, may be in for a shock when figures for the three summer months are known. Unofficial estimates in the local press claim that the number of foreign tourists has dropped by as much as 20 per cent this year. One luxury hotel in Rome says its business is down by 30 per cent.

The tourist industry, which employs a million people and earned more than \$684 millions last year, may be in for a shock when figures for the three summer months are known. Unofficial estimates in the local press claim that the number of foreign tourists has dropped by as much as 20 per cent this year. One luxury hotel in Rome says its business is down by 30 per cent.

The tourist industry, which employs a million people and earned more than \$684 millions last year, may be in for a shock when figures for the three summer months are known. Unofficial estimates in the local press claim that the number of foreign tourists has dropped by as much as 20 per cent this year. One luxury hotel in Rome says its business is down by 30 per cent.

The tourist industry, which employs a million people and earned more than \$684 millions last year, may be in for a shock when figures for the three summer months are known. Unofficial estimates in the local press claim that the number of foreign tourists has dropped by as much as 20 per cent this year. One luxury hotel in Rome says its business is down by 30 per cent.

The tourist industry, which employs a million people and earned more than \$684 millions last year, may be in for a shock when figures for the three summer months are known. Unofficial estimates in the local press claim that the number of foreign tourists has dropped by as much as 20 per cent this year. One luxury hotel in Rome says its business is down by 30 per cent.

The tourist industry, which employs a million people and earned more than \$684 millions last year, may be in for a shock when figures for the three summer months are known. Unofficial estimates in the local press claim that the number of foreign tourists has dropped by as much as 20 per cent this year. One luxury hotel in Rome says its business is down by 30 per cent.

The tourist industry, which employs a million people and earned more than \$684 millions last year, may be in for a shock when figures for the three summer months are known. Unofficial estimates in the local press claim that the number of foreign tourists has dropped by as much as 20 per cent this year. One luxury hotel in Rome says its business is down by 30 per cent.

foreigners. "La Stampa," of Turin, says another reason is the higher prices, claiming that, after Paris, Rome now is the most expensive capital in Western Europe.

Restaurant prices here have increased by about 20 per cent, though they remain a bargain, and a leisurely dinner is about the only diversion available to most tourists. Evening the so-called popular-priced open-air opera at the baths of Caracalla is now priced at a higher scale than the winter season at the Rome Opera House (just under \$4 for the best seats), though the productions, singers, and acoustics are inferior.

The battle against noise is being won only in small pockets where the local authorities have closed areas to private motor traffic. Most mayors claim that they do not have enough municipal police to control the motorcyclists and motorcycles that disturb the nocturnal peace. They ask for help from some of the 200,000 national police, but coordination of the police is not always obtained from the Rome commands. One citizen in

Confiscation. The battle against noise is being won only in small pockets where the local authorities have closed areas to private motor traffic. Most mayors claim that they do not have enough municipal police to control the motorcyclists and motorcycles that disturb the nocturnal peace. They ask for help from some of the 200,000 national police, but coordination of the police is not always obtained from the Rome commands. One citizen in

Confiscation. The battle against noise is being won only in small pockets where the local authorities have closed areas to private motor traffic. Most mayors claim that they do not have enough municipal police to control the motorcyclists and motorcycles that disturb the nocturnal peace. They ask for help from some of the 200,000 national police, but coordination of the police is not always obtained from the Rome commands. One citizen in

Confiscation. The battle against noise is being won only in small pockets where the local authorities have closed areas to private motor traffic. Most mayors claim that they do not have enough municipal police to control the motorcyclists and motorcycles that disturb the nocturnal peace. They ask for help from some of the 200,000 national police, but coordination of the police is not always obtained from the Rome commands. One citizen in

Confiscation. The battle against noise is being won only in small pockets where the local authorities have closed areas to private motor traffic. Most mayors claim that they do not have enough municipal police to control the motorcyclists and motorcycles that disturb the nocturnal peace. They ask for help from some of the 200,000 national police, but coordination of the police is not always obtained from the Rome commands. One citizen in

Confiscation. The battle against noise is being won only in small pockets where the local authorities have closed areas to private motor traffic. Most mayors claim that they do not have enough municipal police to control the motorcyclists and motorcycles that disturb the nocturnal peace. They ask for help from some of the 200,000 national police, but coordination of the police is not always obtained from the Rome commands. One citizen in

Confiscation. The battle against noise is being won only in small pockets where the local authorities have closed areas to private motor traffic. Most mayors claim that they do not have enough municipal police to control the motorcyclists and motorcycles that disturb the nocturnal peace. They ask for help from some of the 200,000 national police, but coordination of the police is not always obtained from the Rome commands. One citizen in

Confiscation. The battle against noise is being won only in small pockets where the local authorities have closed areas to private motor traffic. Most mayors claim that they do not have enough municipal police to control the motorcyclists and motorcycles that disturb the nocturnal peace. They ask for help from some of the 200,000 national police, but coordination of the police is not always obtained from the Rome commands. One citizen in

Confiscation. The battle against noise is being won only in small pockets where the local authorities have closed areas to private motor traffic. Most mayors claim that they do not have enough municipal police to control the motorcyclists and motorcycles that disturb the nocturnal peace. They ask for help from some of the 200,000 national police, but coordination of the police is not always obtained from the Rome commands. One citizen in

Confiscation. The battle against noise is being won only in small pockets where the local authorities have closed areas to private motor traffic. Most mayors claim that they do not have enough municipal police to control the motorcyclists and motorcycles that disturb the nocturnal peace. They ask for help from some of the 200,000 national police, but coordination of the police is not always obtained from the Rome commands. One citizen in

Confiscation. The battle against noise is being won only in small pockets where the local authorities have closed areas to private motor traffic. Most mayors claim that they do not have enough municipal police to control the motorcyclists and motorcycles that disturb the nocturnal peace. They ask for help from some of the 200,000 national police, but coordination of the police is not always obtained from the Rome commands. One citizen in

Confiscation. The battle against noise is being won only in small pockets where the local authorities have closed areas to private motor traffic. Most mayors claim that they do not have enough municipal police to control the motorcyclists and motorcycles that disturb the nocturnal peace. They ask for help from some of the 200,000 national police, but coordination of the police is not always obtained from the Rome commands. One citizen in

## Comecon to launch unity plan

Moscow, August 6

Publication of a 20-year plan for the integration of the economies of the East European Communist countries and Mongolia is expected this weekend.

The plan on which the eight countries agreed at a Prime Ministers' conference in Bucharest last week is said by Communist officials to contain sufficient compromises to enable even non-Communist countries to adhere.

It acknowledges the insistence of Rumania and other countries that there should be a supranational power of unlimited authority to enforce a single unified plan for all the States.

The principle of equality of nations and complete sovereignty is honoured and each member has the right of veto. No majority can impose its economic will on any one reluctant country.

Having accepted these principles, the signatory members of Comecon (Council for Mutual Economic Aid), Russia, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Mongolia, have agreed on detailed plans for binational and international economic cooperation, specialisation, and division of labour.

France buys Soviet gas

France will buy 88,000 million cubic feet of natural gas annually from the Soviet Union, over 20 years starting in 1976, under a contract initiated in Paris yesterday. France may also export equipment worth up to \$27.5 millions to help export gas deposits and build pipelines in Russia.

France will buy 88,000 million cubic feet of natural gas annually from the Soviet Union, over 20 years starting in 1976, under a contract initiated in Paris yesterday. France may also export equipment worth up to \$27.5 millions to help export gas deposits and build pipelines in Russia.

France will buy 88,000 million cubic feet of natural gas annually from the Soviet Union, over 20 years starting in 1976, under a contract initiated in Paris yesterday. France may also export equipment worth up to \$27.5 millions to help export gas deposits and build pipelines in Russia.

France will buy 88,000 million cubic feet of natural gas annually from the Soviet Union, over 20 years starting in 1976, under a contract initiated in Paris yesterday. France may also export equipment worth up to \$27.5 millions to help export gas deposits and build pipelines in Russia.

France will buy 88,000 million cubic feet of natural gas annually from the Soviet Union, over 20 years starting in 1976, under a contract initiated in Paris yesterday. France may also export equipment worth up to \$27.5 millions to help export gas deposits and build pipelines in Russia.

France will buy 88,000 million cubic feet of natural gas annually from the Soviet Union, over 20 years starting in 1976, under a contract initiated in Paris yesterday. France may also export equipment worth up to \$27.5 millions to help export gas deposits and build pipelines in Russia.

France will buy 88,000 million cubic feet of natural gas annually from the Soviet Union, over 20 years starting in 1976, under a contract initiated in Paris yesterday. France may also export equipment worth up to \$27.5 millions to help export gas deposits and build pipelines in Russia.

France will buy 88,000 million cubic feet of natural gas annually from the Soviet Union, over 20 years starting in 1976, under a contract initiated in Paris yesterday. France may also export equipment worth up to \$27.5 millions to help export gas deposits and build pipelines in Russia.

## A Papal takeover explained

Rome, August 6

The Vatican today denied suggestions that the Pope had brought all Roman Catholic hierarchy organisations under his control for the purpose of political or bureaucratic reasons. It said he asked for humanitarian reasons only.

Several organisations had complained privately that the Pope was stripping them of autonomy and identity when he wished a new agency for promoting human and Christian development.

"A spirit of concentrated effort on a broad scale, and a search for greater effectiveness, must animate and inspire the aid which Catholics give to persons in need, especially in the Third World," the Vatican said.

There was no reason to fear that the agency would present itself as "a sort of anonymous curtain for all those who legitimately desire to know how their generosity is being put to use."

The Pope's decision was intended to clarify the many charity available faster in times of great need. "It is a question of harmonising by common accord, the initiatives which were taken independently of each other, which at times, varied with each other while other appeals were unanswered."

The reform did not mean local agencies would cease to function, or lose identity or power to spend money. But in times of disaster the Pope would coordinate and direct relief and charity operations. — UPI.

£125M loan

Chile has obtained £125 millions in credits from the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries. The credits will be used to promote industrial development in Chile.

Chile has obtained £125 millions in credits from the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries. The credits will be used to promote industrial development in Chile.

Chile has obtained £125 millions in credits from the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries. The credits will be used to promote industrial development in Chile.

Chile has obtained £125 millions in credits from the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries. The credits will be used to promote industrial development in Chile.

Chile has obtained £125 millions in credits from the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries. The credits will be used to promote industrial development in Chile.

Chile has obtained £125 millions in credits from the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries. The credits will be used to promote industrial development in Chile.

Chile has obtained £125 millions in credits from the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries. The credits will be used to promote industrial development in Chile.

## Never on Sundays

CEYLON yesterday

switched to observing all full moon days and Sundays as holidays. The change over from the old Poya system, based on four phases of the moon each month, restores the Sunday holiday to the predominantly Buddhist island. It also makes the closure of taverns, cinemas, gambling, and small shops compulsory on full moon

days, with a maximum penalty for violations of a £70 fine or two years' imprisonment, or both.

The new system was introduced by the United Left Front Government under emergency legislation after its passage was delayed in the Senate, which has a Right-wing majority. Poya holidays were introduced by the Right-wing United National Party in 1966. — Reuter.

France buys Soviet gas

France will buy 88,000 million cubic feet of natural gas annually from the Soviet Union, over 20 years starting in 1976, under a contract initiated in Paris yesterday. France may also export equipment worth up to \$27.5 millions to help export gas deposits and build pipelines in Russia.

France will buy 88,000 million cubic feet of natural gas annually from the Soviet Union, over 20 years starting in 1976, under a contract initiated in Paris yesterday. France may also export equipment worth up to \$27.5 millions to help export gas deposits and build pipelines in Russia.

France will buy 88,000 million cubic feet of natural gas annually from the Soviet Union, over 20 years starting in 1976, under a contract initiated in Paris yesterday. France may also export equipment worth up to \$27.5 millions to help export gas deposits and build pipelines in Russia.

France will buy 88,000 million cubic feet of natural gas annually from the Soviet Union, over 20 years starting in 1976, under a contract initiated in Paris yesterday. France may also export equipment worth up to \$27.5 millions to help export gas deposits and build pipelines in Russia.

France will buy 88,000 million cubic feet of natural gas annually from the Soviet Union, over 20 years starting in 1976, under a contract initiated in Paris yesterday. France may also export equipment worth up to \$27.5 millions to help export gas deposits and build pipelines in Russia.

France will buy 88,000 million cubic feet of natural gas annually from the Soviet Union, over 20 years starting in 1976, under a contract initiated in Paris yesterday. France may also export equipment worth up to \$27.5 millions to help export gas deposits and build pipelines in Russia.

France will buy 88,000 million cubic feet of natural gas annually from the Soviet Union, over 20 years starting in 1976, under a contract initiated in Paris yesterday. France may also export equipment worth up to \$27.5 millions to help export gas deposits and build pipelines in Russia.

France will buy 88,000 million cubic feet of natural gas annually from the Soviet Union, over 20 years starting in 1976, under a contract initiated in Paris yesterday. France may also export equipment worth up to \$27.5 millions to help export gas deposits and build pipelines in Russia.

France will buy 88,000 million cubic feet of natural gas annually from the Soviet Union, over 20 years starting in 1976, under a contract initiated in Paris yesterday. France may also export equipment worth up to \$27.5 millions to help export gas deposits and build pipelines in Russia.

France will buy 88,000 million cubic feet of natural gas annually from the Soviet Union, over 20 years starting in 1976, under a contract initiated in Paris yesterday. France may also export equipment worth up to \$27.5 millions to help export gas deposits and build pipelines in Russia.

## TELEVISION

BBC-1	BBC-2
9.00-9.30 a.m. Nat Zindagi-Naya Jeewan.	10.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m. Open University 10.35 Social Sciences 25 (Part 2); 11.5 Social Sciences 28; 12.30 Mathematics 29; 12.30 a.m. Cricket: John Player League—Leicester v. Lancashire: (4.0 Profile of J. R. Statham).
10.30-11.00 Morning Service: St Bride's, West Kilbride.	12.30 a.m. Cricket: John Player League—Leicester v. Lancashire: (4.0 Profile of J. R. Statham).
11.00-11.30 a.m. Farming: In a bigger Market.	1.45 Parkers at Saltram.
1.45 Parkers at Saltram.	2.20 a.m. Cricket: John Player League—Leicester v. Lancashire: (4.0 Profile of J. R. Statham).
2.20 a.m. Cricket: John Player League—Leicester v. Lancashire: (4.0 Profile of J. R. Statham).	2.20 a.m. Cricket: John Player League—Leicester v. Lancashire: (4.0 Profile of J. R. Statham).
2.20 a.m. Cricket: John Player League—Leicester v. Lancashire: (4.0 Profile of J. R. Statham).	2.20 a.m. Cricket: John Player League—Leicester v. Lancashire



# MARKET PLACE

For mail order advertising & rates phone ELAINE BOWDEN 01-837 7011 Ext. 294 or 295

**FOR EXTRA PANORAMIC WIDE ANGLE VIEWING**

**10x50 PRISMATIC BINOCULARS**

ONLY £8.50 + 25p P.P.

FREE! Import Local Cartridge

De-Luxe Glasses with STOCK PURCHASE

Save yourself up to £100! Buy the best binoculars in the world... **WHY PAY £40 OR MORE? RADIO COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVER**

Only £16.80 + 25p p.p.

One of the world's best... **SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL**

632 507-511 GILL ROAD, WESTLIFE, ESSEX

**KEEP COOL ANYWHERE ANY TIME**

**POCKET SPYSCOPE**

WITH SHUTTER RELEASE

Only £1.50 + 25p p.p.

**SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL**

632 507-511 GILL ROAD, WESTLIFE, ESSEX

**Save on CASSETTE TAPE RECORDERS**

**SONY SPECIALISTS**

SONY CASSETTE TAPE RECORDERS

SONY CASSETTE TAPE RECORDERS

**CAVENDISH SALES CASSETTE CENTRE**

100% OFF

SONY CASSETTE TAPE RECORDERS

SONY CASSETTE TAPE RECORDERS

**SENSATIONAL SUMMER REDUCTIONS**

**60% OFF**

SONY CASSETTE TAPE RECORDERS

SONY CASSETTE TAPE RECORDERS

**Speak a foreign language in just a few hours**

**ONLY £3.97**

INCLUDING 33 R.P.M. DOUBLE SIDED LP RECORDS

**FREE!**

With every course you get a complete Spanish course including 5 extra records completely free!

**HOME & GENERAL (MAIL ORDER) LTD.**

(639) 22 High Street, Slough, Kent.

**GAMAGES Special Offer**

**SPANISH WINES**

Selection of 12 bottles

TWO CHABLIS

TWO SAUTERNE

TWO ROJA

TWO BURGUNDY

TWO GRAVES

TWO ROSE

**GAMAGES GARDEN CARRY-ALL**

Save over £1

**SILHOUETTE 'Contraband'**

PANTIE GIRDLE

**GAMAGES SAVE over £1**

**SILHOUETTE 'Contraband'**

PANTIE GIRDLE

**GAMAGES SAVE over £1**

**SILHOUETTE 'Contraband'**

PANTIE GIRDLE

**GAMAGES SAVE over £1**

**SILHOUETTE 'Contraband'**

PANTIE GIRDLE

**GAMAGES SAVE over £1**

**SILHOUETTE 'Contraband'**

PANTIE GIRDLE

**GAMAGES SAVE over £1**

**SILHOUETTE 'Contraband'**

PANTIE GIRDLE

**GAMAGES SAVE over £1**

**SILHOUETTE 'Contraband'**

PANTIE GIRDLE

**GAMAGES SAVE over £1**

**SILHOUETTE 'Contraband'**

PANTIE GIRDLE

**GAMAGES SAVE over £1**

**SILHOUETTE 'Contraband'**

PANTIE GIRDLE

**GAMAGES Special Offer**

**SPANISH WINES**

Selection of 12 bottles

TWO CHABLIS

TWO SAUTERNE

TWO ROJA

TWO BURGUNDY

TWO GRAVES

TWO ROSE

**GAMAGES GARDEN CARRY-ALL**

Save over £1

**SILHOUETTE 'Contraband'**

PANTIE GIRDLE

**GAMAGES SAVE over £1**

**SILHOUETTE 'Contraband'**

PANTIE GIRDLE

**GAMAGES SAVE over £1**

**SILHOUETTE 'Contraband'**

PANTIE GIRDLE

**GAMAGES SAVE over £1**

**SILHOUETTE 'Contraband'**

PANTIE GIRDLE

**GAMAGES SAVE over £1**

**SILHOUETTE 'Contraband'**

PANTIE GIRDLE

**GAMAGES SAVE over £1**

**SILHOUETTE 'Contraband'**

PANTIE GIRDLE

**GAMAGES SAVE over £1**

**SILHOUETTE 'Contraband'**

PANTIE GIRDLE

**GAMAGES SAVE over £1**

**SILHOUETTE 'Contraband'**

PANTIE GIRDLE

**GAMAGES SAVE over £1**

**SILHOUETTE 'Contraband'**

PANTIE GIRDLE

**GAMAGES Special Offer**

**SPANISH WINES**

Selection of 12 bottles

TWO CHABLIS

TWO SAUTERNE

TWO ROJA

TWO BURGUNDY

TWO GRAVES

TWO ROSE

**GAMAGES GARDEN CARRY-ALL**

Save over £1

**SILHOUETTE 'Contraband'**

PANTIE GIRDLE

**GAMAGES SAVE over £1**

**SILHOUETTE 'Contraband'**

PANTIE GIRDLE

**GAMAGES SAVE over £1**

**SILHOUETTE 'Contraband'**

PANTIE GIRDLE

**GAMAGES SAVE over £1**

**SILHOUETTE 'Contraband'**

PANTIE GIRDLE

**GAMAGES SAVE over £1**

**SILHOUETTE 'Contraband'**

PANTIE GIRDLE

**GAMAGES SAVE over £1**

**SILHOUETTE 'Contraband'**

PANTIE GIRDLE

**GAMAGES SAVE over £1**

**SILHOUETTE 'Contraband'**

PANTIE GIRDLE

**GAMAGES SAVE over £1**

**SILHOUETTE 'Contraband'**

PANTIE GIRDLE

**GAMAGES SAVE over £1**

**SILHOUETTE 'Contraband'**

PANTIE GIRDLE

## British team reports on Amin's army

From STANLEY MEISLER: Kampala, August 6

A team of British officers has surveyed the situation in the Uganda Army and preparing a report for President Amin. It is expected to recommend the employment of a corps of foreign training officers to restore order. Six months after General Amin seized power, his army seems to be in total disarray, beyond the control of its commanders who are unable to stop the fighting between different tribes.

Diplomats believe that at least 1,000 officers and soldiers — almost one out of every seven men in the army — have been killed since the coup in January. Most other sources regard the diplomats' estimate as conservative.

Describing the army, one foreigner who knows it well said officers are afraid to issue orders. Soldiers carry weapons and use army vehicles at will. "You don't give orders in this army," he said. "You make requests."

The British are hoping that after receiving their report General Amin will ask for British officers. He already has accepted, in principle, a British proposal to set up a military academy.

There is still the question of whether British officers can end the trouble. "I think the army is salvageable," said one diplomat, "but not everyone agrees with me."

General Amin has not denied that killings have been going on. In fact, the figure of 1,000 dead first came from him. But he blamed the deaths, first on guerrillas supporting former President Obote, and second on the army.

But all foreign sources in Kampala discredit Amin's stories. These stories say the men have died because of an internal war in the army between members and allies of the President's tribe from the West Nile area and members of the Acholi and Langi tribes.

Most of the victims are believed to be Acholi and Langi, who once made up 40 per cent of the army.

Although there evidently had been killings ever since the coup the first major bloodshed came in the last week of June in the Simba barracks at Mbarara in the south-west of the country.

It is not clear whether the fighting was started by the Acholi and Langi or by other tribesmen out to purge them from the army. Diplomats in Kampala believe that perhaps 250 soldiers died in the battle, mostly Acholi and Langi. Sixty bodies were dumped in one mass grave in the fields of a Ugandan farmer. Many had been killed by bayonets or by panga knives.

It was this incident that led to the disappearance of two British officers.

Mr. Liffy Kornfeldt lost her prestige job as an instructor in her husband and two children. Her husband also lost his job and her daughter was told to leave university. The family sold their possessions and were granted visas. Now they have been refused permission to return and are relying on the charity of family and friends.

Mrs. Helena Léonide received visas for herself, her son, Mondrik, aged 12, and her mother. She paid 1,800 roubles, about a year's pay, for the visas. She is a music teacher and sold her furniture in anticipation of emigrating to live with relatives in Israel.

The visa department then told her that her divorced husband had refused permission to return.

Official results of Indonesia's protracted general elections are to be announced today, more than a month after the election results were announced. The Sekeloa Golkar Party has gained more than 220 of the 360 seats in the House of Representatives. Nine other parties contested the elections, the first in Indonesia for 16 years.

Mrs. Helena Léonide received visas for herself, her son, Mondrik, aged 12, and her mother. She paid 1,800 roubles, about a year's pay, for the visas. She is a music teacher and sold her furniture in anticipation of emigrating to live with relatives in Israel.

The visa department then told her that her divorced husband had refused permission to return.

Official results of Indonesia's protracted general elections are to be announced today, more than a month after the election results were announced. The Sekeloa Golkar Party has gained more than 220 of the 360 seats in the House of Representatives. Nine other parties contested the elections, the first in Indonesia for 16 years.

Mrs. Helena Léonide received visas for herself, her son, Mondrik, aged 12, and her mother. She paid 1,800 roubles, about a year's pay, for the visas. She is a music teacher and sold her furniture in anticipation of emigrating to live with relatives in Israel.

The visa department then told her that her divorced husband had refused permission to return.

Official results of Indonesia's protracted general elections are to be announced today, more than a month after the election results were announced. The Sekeloa Golkar Party has gained more than 220 of the 360 seats in the House of Representatives. Nine other parties contested the elections, the first in Indonesia for 16 years.

Mrs. Helena Léonide received visas for herself, her son, Mondrik, aged 12, and her mother. She paid 1,800 roubles, about a year's pay, for the visas. She is a music teacher and sold her furniture in anticipation of emigrating to live with relatives in Israel.

The visa department then told her that her divorced husband had refused permission to return.

Official results of Indonesia's protracted general elections are to be announced today, more than a month after the election results were announced. The Sekeloa Golkar Party has gained more than 220 of the 360 seats in the House of Representatives. Nine other parties contested the elections, the first in Indonesia for 16 years.

Mrs. Helena Léonide received visas for herself, her son, Mondrik, aged 12, and her mother. She paid 1,800 roubles, about a year's pay, for the visas. She is a music teacher and sold her furniture in anticipation of emigrating to live with relatives in Israel.

The visa department then told her that her divorced husband had refused permission to return.

Official results of Indonesia's protracted general elections are to be announced today, more than a month after the election results were announced. The Sekeloa Golkar Party has gained more than 220 of the 360 seats in the House of Representatives. Nine other parties contested the elections, the first in Indonesia for 16 years.

Mrs. Helena Léonide received visas for herself, her son, Mondrik, aged 12, and her mother. She paid 1,800 roubles, about a year's pay, for the visas. She is a music teacher and sold her furniture in anticipation of emigrating to live with relatives in Israel.

The visa department then told her that her divorced husband had refused permission to return.

## Job loss follows visa applications

By our own Reporter

Moscow Jews are facing new bureaucratic ploys to prevent them emigrating to Israel. The mission they could not get most disturbing development is the fact that their flat and their guarantee that they will be allowed to leave.

Jews who apply to OVR, the visa department, for permission to emigrate expect to lose their jobs as a matter of course. The fee for a visa and for renouncing Soviet nationality is about £350.

It is usual for Jews to sell their possessions in order to raise the money. This means that if the visa is not honoured they are made destitute.

Mr. Liffy Kornfeldt lost her prestige job as an instructor in her husband and two children. Her husband also lost his job and her daughter was told to leave university. The family sold their possessions and were granted visas. Now they have been refused permission to return and are relying on the charity of family and friends.

Mrs. Helena Léonide received visas for herself, her son, Mondrik, aged 12, and her mother. She paid 1,800 roubles, about a year's pay, for the visas. She is a music teacher and sold her furniture in anticipation of emigrating to live with relatives in Israel.

The visa department then told her that her divorced husband had refused permission to return.

Official results of Indonesia's protracted general elections are to be announced today, more than a month after the election results were announced. The Sekeloa Golkar Party has gained more than 220 of the 360 seats in the House of Representatives. Nine other parties contested the elections, the first in Indonesia for 16 years.

Mrs. Helena Léonide received visas for herself, her son, Mondrik, aged 12, and her mother. She paid 1,800 roubles, about a year's pay, for the visas. She is a music teacher and sold her furniture in anticipation of emigrating to live with relatives in Israel.

The visa department then told her that her divorced husband had refused permission to return.

Official results of Indonesia's protracted general elections are to be announced today, more than a month after the election results were announced. The Sekeloa Golkar Party has gained more than 220 of the 360 seats in the House of Representatives. Nine other parties contested the elections, the first in Indonesia for 16 years.

Mrs. Helena Léonide received visas for herself, her son, Mondrik, aged 12, and her mother. She paid 1,800 roubles, about a year's pay, for the visas. She is a music teacher and sold her furniture in anticipation of emigrating to live with relatives in Israel.

The visa department then told her that her divorced husband had refused permission to return.

Official results of Indonesia's protracted general elections are to be announced today, more than a month after the election results were announced. The Sekeloa Golkar Party has gained more than 220 of the 360 seats in the House of Representatives. Nine other parties contested the elections, the first in Indonesia for 16 years.

Mrs. Helena Léonide received visas for herself, her son, Mondrik, aged 12, and her mother. She paid 1,800 roubles, about a year's pay, for the visas. She is a music teacher and sold her furniture in anticipation of emigrating to live with relatives in Israel.

The visa department then told her that her divorced husband had refused permission to return.

Official results of Indonesia's protracted general elections are to be announced today, more than a month after the election results were announced. The Sekeloa Golkar Party has gained more than 220 of the 360 seats in the House of Representatives. Nine other parties contested the elections, the first in Indonesia for 16 years.

Mrs. Helena Léonide received visas for herself, her son, Mondrik, aged 12, and her mother. She paid 1,800 roubles, about a year's pay, for the visas. She is a music teacher and sold her furniture in anticipation of emigrating to live with relatives in Israel.

The visa department then told her that her divorced husband had refused permission to return.

Official results of Indonesia's protracted general elections are to be announced today, more than a month after the election results were announced. The Sekeloa Golkar Party has gained more than 220 of the 360 seats in the House of Representatives. Nine other parties contested the elections, the first in Indonesia for 16 years.

Mrs. Helena Léonide received visas for herself, her son, Mondrik, aged 12, and her mother. She paid 1,800 roubles, about a year's pay, for the visas. She is a music teacher and sold her furniture in anticipation of emigrating to live with relatives in Israel.

The visa department then told her that her divorced husband had refused permission to return.

## Indonesia poll results today

Official results of Indonesia's protracted general elections are to be announced today, more than a month after the election results were announced. The Sekeloa Golkar Party has gained more than 220 of the 360 seats in the House of Representatives. Nine other parties contested the elections, the first in Indonesia for 16 years.

Mrs. Helena Léonide received visas for herself, her son, Mondrik, aged 12, and her mother. She paid 1,800 roubles, about a year's pay, for the visas. She is a music teacher and sold her furniture in anticipation of emigrating to live with relatives in Israel.

The visa department then told her that her divorced husband had refused permission to return.

Official results of Indonesia's protracted general elections are to be announced today, more than a month after the election results were announced. The Sekeloa Golkar Party has gained more than 220 of the 360 seats in the House of Representatives. Nine other parties contested the elections, the first in Indonesia for 16 years.

Mrs. Helena Léonide received visas for herself, her son, Mondrik, aged 12, and her mother. She paid 1,800 roubles, about a year's pay, for the visas. She is a music teacher and sold her furniture in anticipation of emigrating to live with relatives in Israel.

The visa department then told her that her divorced husband had refused permission to return.

Official results of Indonesia's protracted general elections are to be announced today, more than a month after the election results were announced. The Sekeloa Golkar Party has gained more than 220 of the 360 seats in the House of Representatives. Nine other parties contested the elections, the first in Indonesia for 16 years.

Mrs. Helena Léonide received visas for herself, her son, Mondrik, aged 12, and her mother. She paid 1,800 roubles, about a year's pay, for the visas. She is a music teacher and sold her furniture in anticipation of emigrating to live with relatives in Israel.

The visa department then told her that her divorced husband had refused permission to return.

Official results of Indonesia's protracted general elections are to be announced today, more than a month after the election results were announced. The Sekeloa Golkar Party has gained more than 220 of the 360 seats in the House of Representatives. Nine other parties contested the elections, the first in Indonesia for 16 years.

Mrs. Helena Léonide received visas for herself, her son, Mondrik, aged 12, and her mother. She paid 1,800 roubles, about a year's pay, for the visas. She is a music teacher and sold her furniture in anticipation of emigrating to live with relatives in Israel.

The visa department then told her that her divorced husband had refused permission to return.

Official results of Indonesia's protracted general elections are to be announced today, more than a month after the election results were announced. The Sekeloa Golkar Party has gained more than 220 of the 360 seats in the House of Representatives. Nine other parties contested the elections, the first in Indonesia for 16 years.

Mrs. Helena Léonide received visas for herself, her son, Mondrik, aged 12, and her mother. She paid 1,800 roubles, about a year's pay, for the visas. She is a music teacher and sold her furniture in anticipation of emigrating to live with relatives in Israel.

The visa department then told her that her divorced husband had refused permission to return.

## Job loss follows visa applications

By our own Reporter

Moscow Jews are facing new bureaucratic ploys to prevent them emigrating to Israel. The mission they could not get most disturbing development is the fact that their flat and their guarantee that they will be allowed to leave.

Jews who apply to OVR, the visa department, for permission to emigrate expect to lose their jobs as a matter of course. The fee for a visa and for renouncing Soviet nationality is about £350.

It is usual for Jews to sell their possessions in order to raise the money. This means that if the visa is not honoured they are made destitute.

Mr. Liffy Kornfeldt lost her prestige job as an instructor in her husband and two children. Her husband also lost his job and her daughter was told to leave university. The family sold their possessions and were granted visas. Now they have been refused permission to return and are relying on the charity of family and friends.

Mrs. Helena Léonide received visas for herself, her son, Mondrik, aged 12, and her mother. She paid 1,800 roubles, about a year's pay, for the visas. She is a music teacher and sold her furniture in anticipation of emigrating to live with relatives in Israel.

The visa department then told her that her divorced husband had refused permission to return.

Official results of Indonesia's protracted general elections are to be announced today, more than a month after the election results were announced. The Sekeloa Golkar Party has gained more than 220 of the 360 seats in the House of Representatives. Nine other parties contested the elections, the first in Indonesia for 16 years.

Mrs. Helena Léonide received visas for herself, her son, Mondrik, aged 12, and her mother. She paid 1,800 roubles, about a year's pay, for the visas. She is a music teacher and sold her furniture in anticipation of emigrating to live with relatives in Israel.

The visa department then told her that her divorced husband had refused permission to return.

Official results of Indonesia's protracted general elections are to be announced today, more than a month after the election results were announced. The Sekeloa Golkar Party has gained more than 220 of the 360 seats in the House of Representatives. Nine other parties contested the elections, the first in Indonesia for 16 years.

Mrs. Helena Léonide received visas for herself, her son, Mondrik, aged 12, and her mother. She paid 1,800 roubles, about a year's pay, for the visas. She is a music teacher and sold her furniture in anticipation of emigrating to live with relatives in Israel.

The visa department then told her that her divorced husband had refused permission to return.

Official results of Indonesia's protracted general elections are to be announced today, more than a month after the election results were announced. The Sekeloa Golkar Party has gained more than 220 of the 360 seats in the House of Representatives. Nine other parties contested the elections, the first in Indonesia for 16 years.

Mrs. Helena Léonide received visas for herself, her son, Mondrik, aged 12, and her mother. She paid 1,800 roubles, about a year's pay, for the visas. She is a music teacher and sold her furniture in anticipation of emigrating to live with relatives in Israel.

The visa department then told her that her divorced husband had refused permission to return.

Official results of Indonesia's protracted general elections are to be announced today, more than a month after the election results were announced. The Sekeloa Golkar Party has gained more than 220 of the 360 seats in the House of Representatives. Nine other parties contested the elections, the first in Indonesia for 16 years.

Mrs. Helena Léonide received visas for herself, her son, Mondrik, aged 12, and her mother. She paid 1,800 roubles, about a year's pay, for the visas. She is a music teacher and sold her furniture in anticipation of emigrating to live with relatives in Israel.

The visa department then told her that her divorced husband had refused permission to return.

Official results of Indonesia's protracted general elections are to be announced today, more than a month after the election results were announced. The Sekeloa Golkar Party has gained more than 220 of the 360 seats in the House of Representatives. Nine other parties contested the elections, the first in Indonesia for 16 years.

Mrs. Helena Léonide received visas for herself, her son, Mondrik, aged 12, and her mother. She paid 1,800 roubles, about a year's pay, for the visas. She is a music teacher and sold her furniture in anticipation of emigrating to live with relatives in Israel.

The visa department then told her that her divorced husband had refused permission to return.

## Indonesia poll results today

Official results of Indonesia's protracted general elections are to be announced today, more than a month after the election results were announced. The Sekeloa Golkar Party has gained more than 220 of the 360 seats in the House of Representatives. Nine other parties contested the elections, the first in Indonesia for 16 years.

Mrs. Helena Léonide received visas for herself, her son, Mondrik, aged 12, and her mother. She paid 1,800 roubles, about a year's pay, for the visas. She is a music teacher and sold her furniture in anticipation of emigrating to live with relatives in Israel.

The visa department then told her that her divorced husband had refused permission to return.

Official results of Indonesia's protracted general elections are to be announced today, more than a month after the election results were announced. The Sekeloa Golkar Party has gained more than 220 of the 360 seats in the House of Representatives. Nine other parties contested the elections, the first in Indonesia for 16 years.

Mrs. Helena Léonide received visas for herself, her son, Mondrik, aged 12, and her mother. She paid 1,800 roubles, about a year's pay, for the visas. She is a music teacher and sold her furniture in anticipation of emigrating to live with relatives in Israel.

The visa department then told her that her divorced husband had refused permission to return.

Official results of Indonesia's protracted general elections are to be announced today, more than a month after the election results were announced. The Sekeloa Golkar Party has gained more than 220 of the 360 seats in the House of Representatives. Nine other parties contested the elections, the first in Indonesia for 16 years.

Mrs. Helena Léonide received visas for herself, her son, Mondrik, aged 12, and her mother. She paid 1,800 roubles, about a year's pay, for the visas. She is a music teacher and sold her furniture in anticipation of emigrating to live with relatives in Israel.

The visa department then told her that her divorced husband had refused permission to return.

Official results of Indonesia's protracted general elections are to be announced today, more than a month after the election results were announced. The Sekeloa Golkar Party has gained more than 220 of the 360 seats in the House of Representatives. Nine other parties contested the elections, the first in Indonesia for 16 years.

Mrs. Helena Léonide received visas for herself, her son, Mondrik, aged 12, and her mother. She paid











# UCS verdict is death by bleeding

By MARK ARNOLD-FORSTER

The company's long-term financial situation was insecure and that he doubted whether the company should continue to trade. What worried Mr Mackenzie was essentially whether UCS's assets in the long run would match its liabilities. As far as I can learn he was not discussing at this stage the company's short-term "cash-flow" financial situation.

## Different problems

The two financial problems are different. A short-term cash-flow problem means, in effect, a difficulty in meeting this month's bills. This type of problem can usually be met by borrowing, provided the company's long-term trading prospects are good. The longer-term problem is, under normal circumstances, more serious. Moreover, a company which is thought to be unlikely to be able to meet its long-term liabilities is less likely than any other company to be able to borrow to meet its short-term needs. Upper Clyde Shipbuilders probably had both problems, and the Government probably knew this.

However, the effect of the Government's reaction to Mr Mackenzie's report was to make both problems worse. On October 27 the Government told UCS that it was stopping the issue of credit guarantees to shipbuilders. The effect was to deprive UCS of 10 per cent of its month-to-month revenue.

The yard's customers—like the customers of all other British shipyards—normally receive regular loans while their ships are building from the Ship Mortgage Finance Company. This arrangement ensures that shipyards can meet their running expenses and need not amass in advance the total cost of building a ship. However, the Ship Mortgage Finance Company is not allowed to lend the money without Government approval; and this, in the case of ships building at UCS, was withdrawn on October 27.

This Government decision put UCS in an immediate cash-flow difficulty. Because the Government had withdrawn its approval of Ship Mortgage Finance Company loans the banks also decided that ships building at UCS were a bad risk. For nearly four months—until some weeks after the Government had changed its mind about the credits on February 3—UCS was in difficulty over cash. The Government has not admitted to knowing that this would be the consequence of its action in stopping the guarantees. However the possibility that Mr Davies's department did not know what would happen is remote.

To defend its financial position, UCS approached its customers in December. After a meeting with Mr Davies on December 12, he decided that UCS was technically bankrupt; UCS

repeatedly that this was anything more than coincidence. It has also justified the re-granting of credit facilities on the grounds that at this time Ministers were satisfied that UCS was in good, long-term shape. On July 27 Mr Nicholas Ridley, Under-Secretary for Trade and Industry, told the Commons that because of the hiving-off at Yarrow and because of the re-negotiated terms of sale, UCS was once again seen by the Government in February to be a viable concern.

The company's accounts were inspected by the accountants in the Department and the Treasury. Mr Ridley said: "All concerned, including the company's accountants, believed that the company was perfectly viable and in a condition to continue trading." The Treasury, the DTI, and the accountants were wrong. In February, UCS's long-term outlook was, indeed, better than it had been. But in the short term the company's position was difficult, having been impaired by the suspension of the credit guarantees. Deprived since October 27 of 80 per cent of its expected revenue, UCS had to find between £5 millions and £6 millions from other sources to keep going. Suppliers were pressing for cash. The UCS directors had already told the Government that the suspension of credit guarantees might mean that the company would have to go into liquidation because of short-term cash-flow difficulties.

In practice the restoration of the guarantees did not bring immediate

help. The Ship Mortgage Finance Company may only pay money out to watch work done or bills already paid. But as UCS had not been able to pay all its bills it was not immediately able to get the money to pay them. Moreover, while the credit guarantees were suspended UCS had not been able to acquire any more orders. By February the company was in serious trouble.

The Opposition contends that the Government must have known this. Mr Davies held meetings with Mr Mackenzie (who represented the Government's interests at UCS) on March 23, April 14, May 5, and June 8.

On June 8, Mr Davies told the Commons that UCS would be going into liquidation.

## Less than adequate

It seems fairly certain that the financial information provided by UCS for its own directors and for outside inquiries was less than adequate both for the short and for the long term. On the other hand, the facts suggest strongly that the Government's action in withholding credit guarantees throughout the winter made the company's difficulties worse than they would otherwise have been and that the Government knew this. Mr Davies consulted Mr Mackenzie frequently throughout the period when the credits were being withheld and while the company, because of Government action, was experiencing its most severe cash-flow shortage. The meetings took place on October 27, November 19, November 23, December 23, January 5, and January 14. The Government must have known, when it restored the credits, that UCS had already been bled to death.

## 'Hiving-off' agreed

Nevertheless, UCS continued to produce ships. On February 2 Mr Davies and Sir Eric Yarrow, the chairman of one of UCS's constituent companies, agreed that Yarrow should be "hived-off" from UCS and this was done. UCS did not, however, benefit from the deal. The next day, February 3, the Government re-authorised the credit guarantees to UCS's customers. The day after, February 4, the Government announced the bankruptcy of Rolls-Royce, which has a major manufacturing facility close to the UCS yard at Govan.

The Government has denied

# Anxiety linked with race

By PETER HILDREW

Hard on the heels of Professor Eysenck's contribution to the racial intelligence debate, another psychologist is publishing a book arguing that a different personality trait — anxiety — is racially determined.

Professor Richard Lynn, of the Economic and Social Research Institute in Dublin, has drawn up a league table of the advanced Western nations, ranking their populations according to a series of anxiety level indicators. The results, he says, are neatly in line with racial groupings as suggested by population samples and comparing their physiological reactions.

But in practice this would be very difficult to carry out. Instead, he chose a series of variables which he expected to be linked to anxiety, and for which reliable statistics were available, at least among the Western democracies. These included a high suicide rate; a high car accident death rate; high alcoholism; low calorie intake, since anxiety thought to inhibit the appetite; and a low rate of hospitalised mental illness, a measure reflecting the number of chronic psychotics, who have a low anxiety level.

Professor Lynn, in an Englishman's book, is an Englishman, and the least anxious nation of all the 18 analysed. The United Kingdom, however, comes next, followed by other countries of the predominantly Nordic population: New Zealand, the United States, Canada, and Australia. The warriers turn out to be the Alpine and Mediterranean races of Germany, Austria, Italy, and France. Highest of all were the only

non-Caucasians included in the study, the Japanese. Psychologists are not completely agreed as to the nature of anxiety, but it is commonly defined as a reaction to stress or stimulation by the sympathetic nervous system, producing symptoms like a faster heartbeat and breathing rate, and sweating palms. Professor Lynn says that in principle it would be possible to find a mean anxiety level for each nation by taking random population samples and comparing their physiological reactions.

Adopting a simple classification of Caucasians into Mediterranean, Alpine, and Nordic races, there is a clear tendency for countries with a mainly Alpine or Mediterranean population to fall in the high anxiety category, while those in the low category are Nordic. The moderate group is mixed; Denmark and Switzerland have substantial Alpine and Mediterranean strains, while the other four are mainly Nordic.

Professor Lynn also tried a more complex classification, putting the European races into

10 different groups, and still found that racial composition explained the anxiety level in virtually every case. This, he says, is strong support to establishing a prima facie case that racial factors are important, although others, such as climate, also appear to play a part in determining anxiety.

Experimental evidence, such as it is, supports Professor Lynn's theory that Nordics may be less anxious than Alpines and Mediterraneans. He quotes one study in which American groups of Irish, British, Italian, and Jewish descent were given a pain stimulation, and their anxiety levels recorded both by an electrical method and according to their pulse rates. The Irish and the Yankees (old Americans) were less sensitive in both cases than the Italians and Jews. Since all these people were living in the same part of the United States, climate could not in this case account for any of the difference.

His book, "Personality and National Character," is to be published by Pergamon Press in September. A shorter version of his theory is printed in the April-June edition of "The Mankind Quarterly."

Seven of these indicators appeared to have a common factor, which Professor Lynn has interpreted as the anxiety level of the nation. On this basis, he produced the following order of anxiety:

HIGH		MODERATE		LOW	
1. Japan	4. Italy	7. Netherlands	10. Denmark	13. Australia	16. New Zealand
2. Germany	5. France	8. Norway	11. Switzerland	14. Canada	17. United Kingdom
3. Austria	6. Belgium	9. Finland	12. Sweden	15. USA	18. Ireland

## School fears denied

Our Education Committee has been told that the strength of British schools has been extended to some 100 schools in the last year. The committee will be no more concerned with the teaching of the curriculum than the existing 100 schools. The committee will be no more concerned with the teaching of the curriculum than the existing 100 schools.

The committee will be no more concerned with the teaching of the curriculum than the existing 100 schools. The committee will be no more concerned with the teaching of the curriculum than the existing 100 schools.

The committee will be no more concerned with the teaching of the curriculum than the existing 100 schools. The committee will be no more concerned with the teaching of the curriculum than the existing 100 schools.

The committee will be no more concerned with the teaching of the curriculum than the existing 100 schools. The committee will be no more concerned with the teaching of the curriculum than the existing 100 schools.

The committee will be no more concerned with the teaching of the curriculum than the existing 100 schools. The committee will be no more concerned with the teaching of the curriculum than the existing 100 schools.

The committee will be no more concerned with the teaching of the curriculum than the existing 100 schools. The committee will be no more concerned with the teaching of the curriculum than the existing 100 schools.

The committee will be no more concerned with the teaching of the curriculum than the existing 100 schools. The committee will be no more concerned with the teaching of the curriculum than the existing 100 schools.

The committee will be no more concerned with the teaching of the curriculum than the existing 100 schools. The committee will be no more concerned with the teaching of the curriculum than the existing 100 schools.

The committee will be no more concerned with the teaching of the curriculum than the existing 100 schools. The committee will be no more concerned with the teaching of the curriculum than the existing 100 schools.

The committee will be no more concerned with the teaching of the curriculum than the existing 100 schools. The committee will be no more concerned with the teaching of the curriculum than the existing 100 schools.

The committee will be no more concerned with the teaching of the curriculum than the existing 100 schools. The committee will be no more concerned with the teaching of the curriculum than the existing 100 schools.

The committee will be no more concerned with the teaching of the curriculum than the existing 100 schools. The committee will be no more concerned with the teaching of the curriculum than the existing 100 schools.

The committee will be no more concerned with the teaching of the curriculum than the existing 100 schools. The committee will be no more concerned with the teaching of the curriculum than the existing 100 schools.

# Protests as Welsh Society members are refused bail

By our Correspondent

There were protests yesterday after the secretary and two other members of the Welsh Language Society were remanded in custody for a further week at Manchester Magistrates' court on a charge of committing wilful damage at the Granada Television studios in Manchester. They had asked for bail and said that if this was refused the magistrates would be imposing a prison sentence on them until a trial at the Crown Court in November or January.

About thirty young men and women had come from Wales to listen to the case and some of them made their protests and broke into Welsh song during another case a hour after the application for bail was refused.

The magistrates suspended the court until police and ushers had cleared the room by carrying many of the demonstrators outside before ejecting them from the court building.

Frederick Francis (23), of Glyn Avenue, Rhyl, secretary of the society; Myrddin Williams (22) of West Street, Bethesda; and Garonwy Fellows (23), of Allt Avenue, Rhyl, are charged with trespassing at the studios, maliciously damaging electronic equipment worth £5,000, and possessing articles for use in connection with burglary, theft, or cheating.

The magistrates, Mr William Redfern, chairman, and Mrs P. M. Harrison, were sitting in the absence of the Manchester stipendiary magistrate, Mr John Bamber. A week ago Mr Bamber said that to grant bail would be comparable to releasing prisoners of war. Mr Redfern told the defendants: "You have the right to appeal to a judge in chambers."

Mr Stewart Bale, prosecuting, had said that a representative of the Director of Public Prosecution's department would conduct the eventual committal proceedings but at this stage a further remand of the three men in custody was requested.

He said the charges arose out of a planned attack on the television studios early on the morning of July 23. Answering an emergency call, police found the three accused in the control room, where a console valued at £5,000 had been in possession of the men. They were in the process of preparing the raid on the studios, and in particular, details of the more expensive studio equipment. "It is known to the police that this attack was only part of a general attack on property in Western and Northern England," Mr Bale said.

Francis, speaking for his co-accused as well as on his own behalf, and alternating his

statements to the bench in English and Welsh, challenged the prosecution's allegation that they had been found with documents listing the studio equipment. The only document they had deliberately carried with them was a press statement explaining the purpose of their act as being part of the society's campaign for a Welsh-language television channel. They also had a map of the area outside the building but nothing relating to the interior of the premises.

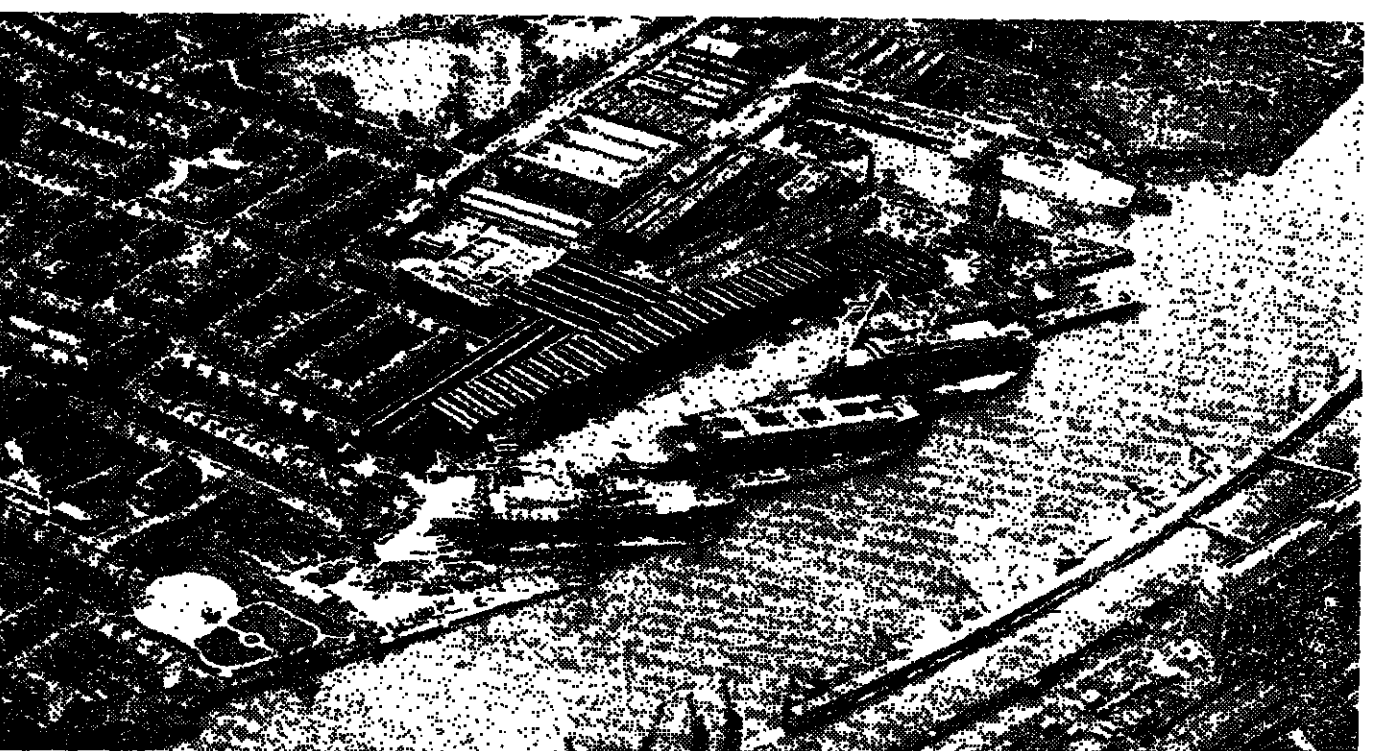
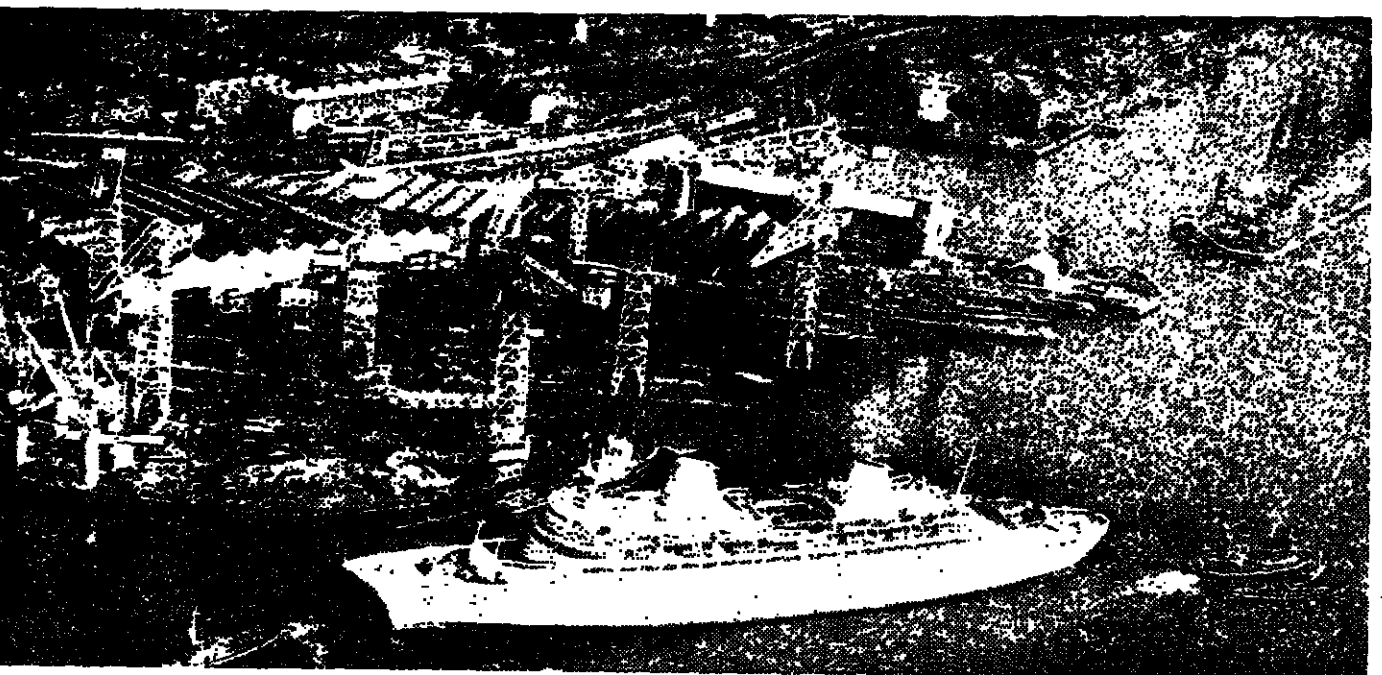
Francis said the prosecution had given no indication of its intention to begin committal proceedings next week when they next came up on remand. "This almost certainly means that the committal proceedings will not be held in time for the September session of the Manchester Crown Court and the case may therefore not be heard until November or January — six months after our arrest," he said.

The magistrates would be denying them the opportunity to prepare their defence or to obtain witnesses. "It is only valid ground for refusing us bail is the fear that we would not come to court when summoned to do so. It should be obvious we are eager to come to court in order to put our case before the authorities and the public and we will face the consequences when we come," Francis said.

The president of the day, Sir Ben Bowen Thomas, former chief executive of Unesco and former permanent Secretary of the Welsh Department of the Ministry of Education, said that it was significant that so many people were now learning the Welsh language and they should be encouraged.

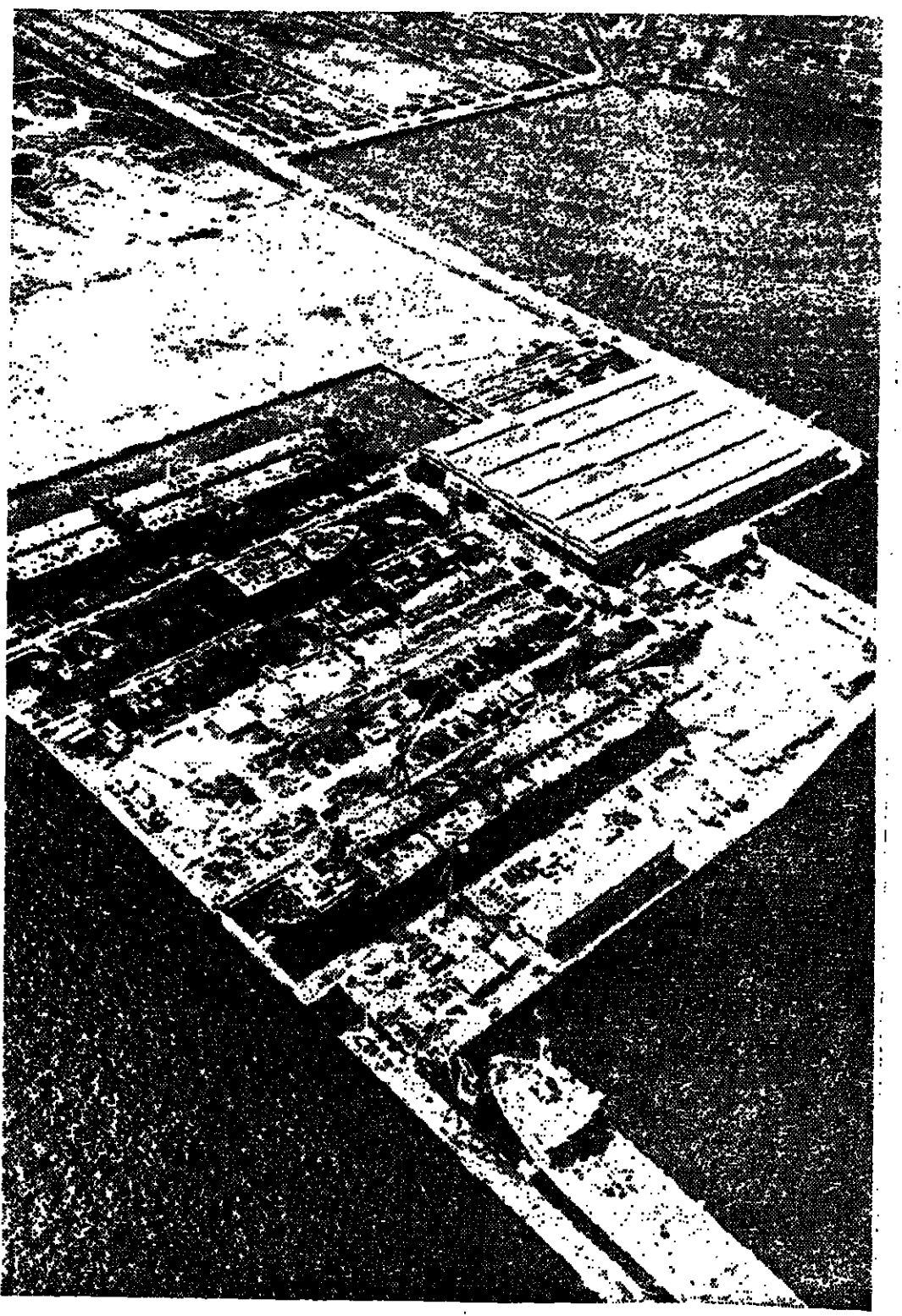
A recent survey had shown that 75 per cent of those interviewed about their attitudes towards Welsh were anxious to live and that means should be found for preserving it. He said he wished "our lukewarm daily papers, the national dailies, would accept this fact and present their news and comment and policy accordingly, instead of casting cold water on the prospect of the Welsh language at every opportunity. Their attitude causes every fair-minded person much grief."

Earlier in the day Dafydd Iwan and 200 members of the Welsh Language Society held



## Contrast between yards

A contrast in shipyards: Top, the former John Brown's yard at Clydebank, now part of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, but due to be closed soon; it was the birthplace of many Cunard liners, including the QE2, and of British battleships. Above, the Fairfield yard at Govan, the only one of the UCS yards where ships are still to be built and launched. Right, one of the post-war Japanese yards, that of the IHI company at Yokohama; built on land reclaimed from Tokyo Bay, it can assemble ships of up to 250,000 tons. Each of its building docks is one-quarter of a mile long, and a large area of reclaimed land is available for expansion. It expects to complete one giant tanker every six or seven weeks.



## Prisoners 'high'

Two prisoners at Exeter prison were so "high" on drugs in their cells that they could not speak properly, Chief Inspector L. R. N. Salter, prosecuting said at Torbay yesterday. Peter Charles Plenge (22), of New Road, Brixham, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, suspended for two years, and fined £10 after admitting to conveying Mandrax tablets to a prisoner. He had also admitted possessing cannabis resin and cultivating a cannabis plant.

## 61,695 get benefits

There were 61,695 claims for Family Income Supplement received up to last Tuesday, Mr Paul Dean, Under-Secretary, Department of Health and Social Security, said yesterday. He said 25,318 were favourable decisions, and 25,179 unfavourable. In addition, it was estimated that more than 20,000 families on supplementary benefit but wage-stopped would have benefited automatically as a result of the Family Income Supplement scheme.

## Bad conduct

A barrister, Mr Jeyaraj David Appadurai, of Lincoln's Inn, has been ordered to be disciplined by a disciplinary committee of the Inns of Court. It stated he had been convicted of stealing 18 library books from London Borough Libraries.

# Taro of Tokyo steals scene

By our Correspondent

A small Japanese boy stole the scene at the annual "Welsh Home" ceremony for Welsh people from overseas at the National Eisteddfod at Bangor yesterday.

Over 300 people from 22 countries were crowded on to the eisteddfod stage being welcomed by Sir David Hughes Parry, president of the Eisteddfod Council, when two-year-old Taro Nagashima suddenly appeared barefoot by his side, carrying a pair of shoes.

As the embarrassed Sir David, who is over six feet tall, bent to pick him up, Taro solemnly handed him the shoes — to the great delight of the audience. Then as Taro made no attempt to leave he was carried down from the stage by an eisteddfod official.

Later his mother, Mrs Catherine Nagashima, a Welsh woman married to a Japanese, and living in Tokyo, said that Taro — which means strong — and his three kimono-dressed sisters, were sitting with her and other overseas visitors on the stage, when he suddenly wandered away down

the aisle. "I tried to stop him, but I knew that if I followed him the whole family would follow," she said. "He is used to going about barefoot so I suppose that's why he was carrying his shoes."

The leader of the overseas contingent this year was Mr Morgan Mathias, aged 71, who emigrated to Sydney, Australia, 24 years ago. By far the largest number of people came from the UK and Canada but there were also representatives from countries like Chile, Sardinia, and Guatemala.

A novelist, Mr Emrys Humphreys, said that a separate radio channel for Welsh programmes should be established immediately. Speaking in a discussion on radio and television in Wales in the literary pavilion he said that a Welsh film Board to train people and pool films was also essential, so that BBC and ITV in Wales could share the facilities.

Earlier in the day Dafydd Iwan and 200 members of the Welsh Language Society held





"SAW THEM ARRIVING this morning. They're an odd lot," says a local "Darwin" who's he? "Somebody on telly. I expect." The film crew at present making "The Darwin Adventure" at Harefield Grove Estate, not far from Denham, are probably used to such comments. They'll soon be gone to Colchester, where lies a replica of HMS Beagle, to complete a movie that was first thought up by Joseph Strick and Jack Couffer, producer and director, several years ago.

What both of them wanted was something more than a straight film biography. So Strick sent Couffer, a former Disney field producer and photographer, halfway round the world to shoot the vast and varied wildlife Darwin studied so intently on the five-year voyage of the Beagle. This exotic footage now becomes almost a third of the film, cut into the story not only to illustrate but to comment.

Couffer, a long, lean Californian who was trained as a biologist and naturalist, has made a corner for himself in this sort of film market. Ever since he took a still picture of a duck in the backyard of his home as a boy he has been working with animals. He contributed to the famous "The Living Desert," directed "The Incredible Journey" for Disney, "Ring of Bright Water" for Strick and has just completed "Living Free" in Africa. He regards Darwin as a man whose life and work still holds valuable lessons today, and makes the analogy between the opposition and bigotry the scientist faced and the complacency and mismanagement ecologists seek to break down today. "We desperately need a Darwin right now to champion the cause of the biosphere as he championed clear thinking about geological time and its implications for mankind. The word ecology was once only used by zoologists. Now it is on everyone's lips. But where are those in the mould of Darwin with the courage and perseverance to ensure that something is done before it is too late?"

The film also attempts a parallel between Darwin, the young revolutionary and the disgruntled students of today. But it doesn't strain itself too much in this respect. What it does more thoroughly is to underline Darwin's enthusiasm for the natural world, his curiosity about it and his constant search, against the blindest opposition, to find a way round old certainties that seemed unreal and positively harmful to him.

Films tend to want to do this with personal confrontations, however simplistic and "The Darwin Adventure" is no exception. But this time there is substantial point involved. The man Darwin is seen to confront is Captain Fitzroy, Master of the Beagle, whose attempt to lead the life of an eminent Victorian, wrapped up in religious and social respectability, ended in failure. The original purpose of the Beagle's voyage to South America was to make navigational charts of the coasts. But for Fitzroy the expedition took on the deeper significance of helping to prove the Book of Genesis. Because of this, the presence on board of a young naturalist—Darwin, in his early twenties at the time—was considered

by him a God-given opportunity, especially as the naturalist was at that time planning to enter the church.

Fitzroy saw the world, as some do now, as one riven with doubts which struck at the fundamentals of a moral, Christian society. "Think what a victory it would be," he told Darwin, "if the doubters were silenced forever and we were able to cut down those who attack the simple faith of honest believers." Darwin's view grew to be diametrically opposed to Fitzroy's as

the expedition progressed. As he explored the South American jungles, with Fitzroy invariably remaining on board, he defines his experience as "giving a blind man the gift of sight."

When Darwin describes a monkey he has encountered as "seeming to recognise me as a long lost brother," Fitzroy rebukes him for "morbid and blasphemous speculations." When he brings back specimens of species long extinct, Fitzroy only sees in them proof that

"these enormous creatures were unable to enter the Ark at the time of the flood." The rift between the two eventually becomes a microcosm of what will happen when Darwin's speculations are eventually published in the wider world.

By the time Darwin leaves the Galapagos islands he has reached the conclusion that became the basis of "The Origin of the Species." But as Fitzroy says: "You mock God. For the sake of your immortal soul I pray that you live to repent." The film ends with Huxley's successful defence of Darwin before the British Association and Fitzroy's final discomfiture, from which he is said to have never recovered.

Couffer's main object in the film is not just to tell a highly dramatic story well but, by the use of the wildlife footage, to make people sense Darwin's "gift of sight" as they see something very like what he must have seen—finches who have learnt to pick up cactus spines in their beaks to poke in the holes of trees when they search for food, marine iguanas motionless and perfectly camouflaged, looking like damned souls in a petrified corner of hell.

But he insists that the animals won't act his human cast off the screen. One of the best reasons for this is probably the casting of Ian Richardson, a leading actor with the Royal Shakespeare Company, as Fitzroy. Both Couffer and Richardson have become so fascinated with the character of this gaunt, autistic man during the filming that they are half inclined to make another movie exclusively about him.

"He was a man who must, as his life progressed, have realised that he was becoming a complete failure in spite of outward signs of success. He landed up as Governor of New Zealand, where, incidentally, he was totally against any kind of racial prejudice towards the Maoris. But in the end he committed suicide. His sense of mission in ruins," Richardson talks of him as if he badly wants to delve deeper into the character.

But then, he also badly wants to continue in films after almost a decade at the Aldwych and Stratford, where he became known as one of the country's best younger actors. He says that he has had to learn a new technique for acting in the new medium in order to prevent himself giving everything in rehearsal and not saving enough when they actually shoot. "Shoot." He doesn't like being known as an "actor's actor"—"you know what that means in films. Inspired or melodramatic character parts." He thinks the part of Fitzroy could be the breakthrough he needs.

The film could also do a great deal of good for Nicholas Clay, the 24-year-old actor who plays Darwin. His first film was "The Night Digger," made last year for MGM opposite Patricia Neal but as yet unseen in this country. He too comes from a theatrical background (RADA, Nottingham Playhouse and "Flint") and, says Couffer, is visibly improving as the film progresses. Susan Macready (Emma, Darwin's wife), Robert Fleming and Christopher Martin are also in the cast. They'll all have a lot to do to compete with the wildlife. But if the screenplay is strong enough they should just about do it.

## BEAGLE'S EYE ON EVOLUTION

Derek Malcolm records the progress of the film of Darwin's life: 'The main object is not just to tell a highly dramatic story well but, by the use of the wildlife footage, to make people sense Darwin's gift of sight as they see something very like what he must have seen'

above: a Galapagos gull; below: Nicholas Clay as Darwin



## DANDELION AND PARSNIP REVISITED

radio reviewed by GILLIAN REYNOLDS

THERE WILL have been those who found "Dandelion and Parsnip: Vintage 1920" (Radio 4, Monday) not all to their taste. This, the third of R. C. Scriven's autobiographical radio plays, was a lush full-blown evocation of his school years, the time from when, aged 6, he went to live with his grandmother in Leeds, after the death of both his parents, up until his grandmother's death some nine or ten years later.

It was a play like Mr Scriven's two previously broadcast works, "All Early in the April" and "The Peacock Screamed One Morning," in that it went bareheaded, open throated, full tilt for its effects. Mr Scriven does not draw back from big feelings or big effects, with the meek-footed fastidiousness of more emotionally inhibited writers. He wants to make you feel in every sense the sensations he is recording. He wants to make you see the colours, know the textures, understand the centre of the moments he is describing. To do this, he writes in strong pulsating rhythms, uses rhymes to seal off the end of episodes, employ language with a most un-British emphasis on its emotional impact, draws character and scenes with unashamed love and nostalgia. To some, as I say, the total effects may be over-heaty, too much to take in from the airways in public, too richly romantic to put through intellectual

digestions grown thin on dramatic hints and threats.

The childhood he describes is comfortable and secure, full of love from his grandmother, full of consideration and thought from all his relatives, happy and fortunate at school and yet—his parents are both dead, his hearing has been impaired—he sees the world the other side of Leeds Bridge where children he once knew grew up in misery and hunger. He can look forward with a poet's formalised foresight to the torments that nature and history will impose upon his own life and the lives of people around him.

He has gone in search of his childhood to show us its scenes in complete, totally detailed cross section. There was a marvellously comic episode where he plays one maiden great aunt off against another, gets giant teas and tips from both, and then goes home to eat a third triumphant feast. There was another where his grandmother gave them a special treat of Harry Holgate's ginger beer and the listener knew every bloating moment of delight. We saw the attic in his grandmother's house where he and Neville, his brother, slept where he watched the stars and felt his brother breathing beside him. One night they find stone ginger beer bottles full of home-made wine and later that night the dandelion and parsnip brews explode, sending fountains of cascading

foam all over the ceiling and them. Because the listener has been admitted step by step into the mind and consciousness of the child the total significance of this episode, trivial as it seems out of context, carries one away.

The obvious comparison to draw is between Mr Scriven's radio and that of Dylan Thomas, but it is one I could hesitate to pursue and weigh too closely. Mr Scriven, for all his metrical and emotional similarities, is too much of a literary loner, a radio oddity, to be so readily categorised. If radio, as I read someone complaining the other day, is no longer producing new breeds of Pinter, it is at least still changing its dramatic luck on the kind of outsiders any other medium wouldn't dream of taking a gamble on. I hope this will not be the last of Mr Scriven's autobiographical wine to be produced by Charles Lefeaux, whose cast last Monday brought a wholly appropriate glowing gravity to the script.

In the meantime, one can look forward to the autumn when Stanley Williamson is producing from the North a different kind of work by Mr Scriven. This is to be, I understand, "an attempt to convey in verse something of the soul of York Minster and the minds and motives of those who planned and built it." It is called "The House of Houses" and will go out on Sunday, September 12.

## review

McKellen: Cambridge



CAMBRIDGE THEATRE

Nicholas de Jongh

## Hamlet

I REVIEWED Robert Chetwyn's Prospect Company production of "Hamlet" with Ian McKellen most admiringly when I saw it at the Brighton Festival in May. I believed that it would ripen into something magnificent: Mr Chetwyn's interpretation conceived the play in some palace prison and provided a complex of interlocking, inter-reflecting mirrors. This selected and emphasised one of the play's key metaphors—that of "seeming" and "being," of appearance and illusion, of real and feigned madness, real grief and acted grief. Hamlet, Ophelia and Laertes were all mirror images of a failure to face the reality of early adulthood; and there were also three sons in the reflection of their father's fame. This apart there was a man almost overwhelmed by madness: there was a constant tension between the "antic disposition" and an actual descent into mania.

But his interpretation on which the distinction of the revival largely rested has declined mightily. He has reverted to many of his bad old mannerisms and there are only glimmerings of that Brighton performance. The struggle for mental equilibrium is no longer portrayed, and therefore the dimension of the performance is diminished. McKellen still maintains his Hamlet as an adolescent prince—a nervous puppy—sunk into grief; but his lamentations are now quavering. The soliloquies are still spoken in a darkened stage with only the outlines of mirrors visible, suggesting a mental prison; also McKellen finds a local energy in dejected declamation which is affecting; particularly as he has retained the Oedipal agitation, the lust for his mother-queen in court and in her closet. But between the high reaches of rant and the low, vacant murmurs of the "To be or not to be" is the sense of Hamlet's impetus lost.

What survives best and has been developed is the sense of court society betraying its young: this is shown in Susan Fleetwood's supreme and superb Ophelia: an outworn girl who goes down in a crazed, blank apprehension of lovelessness. It is found too in McKellen's half-trusting Hamlet and from Tim Pigott-Smith's Laertes who emerges from a puritan shell to rage over pressures he cannot understand.

Faith Brook's Gertrude is, in this setting, isolated by invention. She converts the Queen into a dipsomaniac, repelling her husband once Hamlet has assailed her in the closet, lapsing into a drunken glaze which balances well with Ophelia's own amnesia. Other supporting roles competent but not always welded into the central design.

## TELEVISION

Peter Fiddick

## OZ trial

LIVE FROM THAMES, a cool, calm demonstration of minds failing to meet. The subject, of course, was the OZ trial: the discussion, a quick replacement by "This Week" of their planned programme.

The politico-moral spectrum was immaculately represented: from Sir Cyril Black to Andrew Fisher, editor of "Ink," via Lord Soper, Michael Zander (our legal correspondent), and Larry Grant of the NCCU. A spectrum of satisfaction at conviction and sentence, through acceptance of conviction, but despair at sentence, to a vision of the whole business as political repression of a minority, perhaps the first of many.

If one saw Lord Soper, a civilised, tolerant man, as typifying the chasm, it is ironic, because he most overtly wished to bridge it. He took the position that OZ 28 trivialised sex, was pornography not for gain but for giggles. He accepted the conviction, therefore, while finding the sentences "savage, totally unjustifiable."

Yet he also welcomed Zander's point that the laws against other, more important, obscenities—alms, poverty—are feebly enforced, with few prosecutions and minuscule penalties. The implication is clearly that the OZ prosecution along with those of IT and the "Little Red Book" could not help but appear a deliberate campaign (one which proponents of Sir Cyril's philosophy of course welcomed).

But at this point someone in Lord Soper's position is trapped. In an actual legal system operating as Zander, still blind, obsession begets obsession. If OZ 28, as he found, betrayed an obsession with sex at the expense of more profound issues, a show trial—as from its inception this was destined to be—is a symptom of a countering obsession by society itself, and more than that, its clamour must help foster that obsession.

This was not a prosecution of the increasingly glossy bookshops spattering Soho. Where are such prosecutions? And in deciding to create it, the law was actually moving a step away from fostering awareness of the slums and the other problems. How many people, before this, had heard of OZ, or knew of its wild and sexual images? How many, now, do not?

Lord Soper talked potently about the imbalance of much current concern with sexual matters, of the need for more positive uses of creative forces in society. But it was he who was introduced as a member of Lord

Longford's unofficial committee on pornography. The law has demonstrated it does not need a noble help. It has now lead to committee and lead the crusade, crusade there is to be, out of Soho into Notting Hill and Brixton.

## THE PROM

Edward Greenfield

## Pierre Boulez

HERE WAS A PROM programme in the BBC Symphony Orchestra demonstrate the new, broad image Pierre Boulez, international conductor, in lower the cold intellectual, insist the clear-headed convert to high romanticism. Not that even now, Boulez gives way to emotional outpourings. Schumann's "Manfred" Overture, decidedly undernourished not only tone but in the sort of Byronic emotional drive without which it is apart. In Berlioz's "Les Nuits d'été" Boulez then had the shrewdness to take the limelight away from soloists, the most warmly emotive figure we have today, Janet Baker.

Boulez's concern for clarity of tone was characteristic and his terror of dynamics in support of the single, miraculous subtleties of tone had his usual finesse, but just who dominant came out very clearly at start of the last song. Evidently, at the darkness of the preceding as Baker sensed that this eager Boulez needed a lither tempo—had been rehearsed for this exuberant song "L'He Inconnue." With the finesse of a great artist Baker surged setting a cracking pace which on Boulez and the orchestra has followed.

It was in Mahler's Ninth Symphony that the new Boulez emerged strikingly. Already he has developed a Mahlerian since he conducted Fifth Symphony. He is now far in willing to lean into a phrase, to the emotion emerge from the music, if not tediously, at least, obvious warmth.

## POP RECORDS

Geoffrey Cannon

## Redwing

FROM TIME to time, I get some letters from readers of this column, for too enthusiastic. This, for two reasons. First, because rock, like other medium of creative expression has a garbage rate of around 95 per cent. Second, because some people have taken a commentator, to be reasonable, balanced, and statesmanlike, should average an equal number of "boo" and "hooray" words. In case, both arguments propose, it can't be as good as I suggest.

Of course, there's a waste rate of rock of (let's say) 99 per cent—might suggest an average of 19 "boo" to one "hooray." But the commentator sees virtue in picking through, as failed or faked work, and so condensing triumphs to a tiny proportion of his space. And, in particular with music, I don't see much virtue saying—in effect—here's this, and you never heard of it, and you never intended to put yourself the way of, and as a matter of fact they're rubbish.

However, in the three years I've been writing regularly on rock, it's been much more widely discussed and accepted as an area worth attention. (I'm fun, too!) So, I expect to say "hooray" a little more often, in future. I have up to now, not so much to band who try hard but fail, as to hyper-mongers who don't deserve their success, in terms of reputation or money. Being nasty is easier than being nice, as any commentator knows. I hope I avoid flippant dismissals. But here are two complaints, directed not so much against musicians as the people who make percentages out of them.

First, Redwing, who have their 11 album out on Fantasy (distributed here by Liberty/UA: UAS 29138) a being widely advertised as natural successors to Creedence Clearwater Revival, or the Band, or the J. Ge Band. The sure this is on the strong side of the spectrum, but it's an ecstatic hyperbole by Ralph Gleason who's gained the reputation as the grand old man of rock criticism, for by his syndicated San Francisco Chronicle column, latterly by his memoirs in "Rolling Stone."

In fact, Redwing rip off themes as styles from other bands, glumly without panache. "Please Please Please" starts with a theme after U Band's "Rag Mama Rag." "Shorty (Home)" is, I suppose, intended to bribe Rod Stewart to mind. The title "C Maggie (Don't Lift the Weight)" stacks Dylan and the Band together. There's some "ooh's" and some "ah's" only singing to remind you of U Beatles and the Hollies. "I'm Your Lover Man" is after the Stones' "N Face Away." "Hogtied" is after Little Richard's "The Girl Can't Help It." And so on. The album is a confection of other bands' sounds. I wish doesn't Ralph Gleason see this better than I can?

Ralph Gleason recently accepted a job as a senior executive in charge of artists and repertoire at Fantasy Records! Not that it says so on ti sleeve. Second complaint. The Velvet Underground have been named, in most critics throughout Europe, as one of the best rock bands in the world. Some say, the best in the world. They are now being advertised in the trade press, notably Melody Maker, as touring England this October, an November.

The musicians who made the Velvet reputation, on their first album, were Lou Reed, John Cale, Nico, Sterling Morrison, and Maureen Tucker. In the order of musical ability. For the second album, Nico left. For the third album, John Cale left. After the fourth album, Lou Reed left, and, probably also Maureen Tucker. The four-man band who are coming over here, who evidently have acquired the right to use the name "Velvet Underground" have no special ability; have lost the two superstars and strange talents who invented the band's sound—Cale and Reed; and include, at the most, minor members of the original band.

The first Ralph P. Gleason prize to hyperbole below and beyond the call of duty, goes to the management as promoters of the Velvet Underground. You have been warned.



هكذا من النحل

# Waiting for the Big Chop

'When he sweated, I sweated. When he hit top 'C' it ricked my back muscle once':  
Jack Trevor Story on Satchmo and other close 'relatives'



THE UNBELIEVABLE death of Louis Armstrong set me thinking about the rest of my old relatives and wondering if they're still alive. You stay away from them for so long that finally you're afraid to find them in case they need looking after: in case your own important life is going to get disrupted in some tiny way, like giving up an afternoon once a month or buying an ounce of John Long pipe tobacco or worse still, finding yourself now middle-aged, grey and fat, recognisably mirrored by family likeness in their ancient faces, seeing yourself 20 years on, waiting for the Big Chop.

Satchmo was not a blood relation, though I had these sympathy pains you get with a very close-knit family when he sweated, I sweated. When he hit top "C" it ricked my back muscle once. I was sitting at the front of the New Theatre, Cambridge, in 1932 and he was blowing and singing and sweating and grinning at the microphone and establishing what turned out to be a life-long relationship. The thing was, I didn't know it then, but we both had our roots in Storyville, New Orleans, USA.

And now I have to confess it, I never really loved him. You have to admit this from time to time about close relatives when whatever it is that spoils it is really with you. He swung, he walked, he invented beautiful phrases, but his deepest feeling seemed to be rooted in the audience and not in himself. This is a fatal flaw in any artist. Never mind, Pops led me to the Dorsey, Eddie Lang, Rollin, Schmitt, the chamber music of jazz in the New York era which followed the Chicago era which followed the New Orleans era and the highly accidental founding of Storyville by my great uncle Sidney Story who happened to be a crusading city councillor around the turn of the century. For Sidney (as for so many people even today) sex was worse than the boll weevil.

"Drink, drugs, prostitution, dancing and jazz music, these are the ingredients of a witch's brew now undermining our society," he wrote in 'The Times Picayune' at that time.

He got the whole lot shifted into one steamy ghetto of the French Quarter, it was with that humorous irony that you get from loose-moralled people that they labelled it after him for all time. He had to move. You can't fight what's in the blood, you can only keep moving. We moved 13 times before I was 14 and finally lost touch with everybody. My mother thought we were being followed by her second husband, which is another story ('Hitler Needs You'). Louis's death bridged about 40 years and gave me this crazy idea that maybe I've still got the same uncles and aunts who used to put up with us from time to time and buy us decent shoes. But where do you start looking in a different world in a different time?

One thing I've always known is that I'm called Trevor after a chap who threw himself off a railway viaduct rather than marry my Auntie Flo. Sitting under that same viaduct yesterday afternoon I got to thinking there was probably more to it than that. Flo was the prettiest of my mother's sisters and I just remember seeing her as a 25-year-old leggy girl who had bicycled

from Hertford to Meldreth to try and find out what was going on. "Why don't you go to the police?" she asked my mother, who was recounting things like the brick through the window ("Argosy" 1951?) and the hand that came through the hole and set fire to the curtains.

"I wrote to John Bull about it," my mother said. "They'll catch him." I was looking up my Auntie Flo's dress. I have to record the interesting biological fact that, although only five, I was getting my first sexual urge. Well, bless him, at five you don't know you're not supposed to get sexual urges for your aunts.

From the viaduct I drove to the little terraced cottage where my grandmother used to live. A very deaf old lady answered the door and to my shouted inquiries she started telling me who was dead and who was alive. It was so loud and so impersonal that anybody listening would have thought we were stock-taking.

Bert was dead. He bought me my first and only stationary steam engine (Hobbies, Dereham, Norfolk). Like all my uncles (except the policeman) he was a tanner by trade but was also a compulsive train-watcher and used to take his Sunday dinner in a pie-shop and sit by the old Hertford East bridge taking numbers.

"They found him sitting in front of the telly," the old lady told me. "Ten o'clock in the morning that was. It was still on. He'd sat there dead all night." What about Gladys? What about his wife? She died of cancer three years before. Charlie was gone and Lil and Joe and two cousins killed in the war (now they tell me) while I was crawling over St Albans golf course with the Home Guard looking for Germans.

"What about Flo?" I screamed. She was in the old people's council flats.

"I'd better knock the door, sir," the warden said. "Strangers frighten them."

My mother opened the door. So she died in 1957—here she was again, the old firm. The leggy bicycling Auntie Flo was now my old mum, 74, 75, ready to die again. That's the way families are if you ever get round to visiting them. She didn't recognise me at all; she was glad to see the lady warden standing there with a comforting smile.

"I'm Jack," I told her. "Rhoda's boy." You want to know why Maggie's killing herself (she's just reading this over my shoulder) take a look at my picture on one of my book jackets (better still watch "One Man's Week", August 15). Auntie Flo caught up with about 45 years in ten seconds, her face thrown back against the wall, shoulders and her right hand grasping her throat; my mother always did this in moments of high drama. Their father Sam (my grandfather, in case I've lost you) was an evangelical preacher who used to tricycle round the villages preaching on the greens. The whole family is inclined to be theatrical.

"You're a butcher, aren't you?" she asked me, trying to catch up. It was a nice little flatter with everything, including the bath, within hands' reach of her armchair. To get tea for us

she pressed one of a number of coloured buttons on the armrest of her chair. "You have to be very careful with these buttons," she said. "I keep getting meals on wheels."

I told her about my writing, but she'd never heard of me. Nothing unusual about this in my family, though every novel I have published I buy around 30 trades and distribute them—that's about 300 a year. Nobody ever thinks of buying one. I just got this letter from my nephew who's a Customs officer at Harwich saying how mad he and his wife and her family are about my books.

We now can't wait to read 'Little Dog's Day' when mum's finished with her copy....

With that kind of mad keen fan you need only print one book with durable covers. While fiction buying has this present low, barely discernible pulse-rate, author's friends should ask for his books everywhere even though they don't buy them. Maggie orders all my books—that's about 15 in bound—regularly at the Swiss Cottage library. If you don't do this an author is liable to be buried while still breathing.

The words of Arcady are dead, and over is their antique joy... said Yeats, talking about the kind of things that people are reluctant to spend 30s on.

Anyway, Uncle Boh and Auntie May were still alive and on holiday at Exeter.

"They travel everywhere," said Auntie Flo in marvelling tones, her fingers resting on her buttons. Frankly I don't think we do old people any favours by automating them.

"I'll tell them you called," she said. "It's Jack, isn't it?"

And I thought we had this very special rapport—almost sexual, you might say. She used to comb my golden forelock over her finger with a wet comb to make a "little sausage". Very successfully, too.

And so from Bengoe where I was born in 1917 during a zeppelin raid to Wadsworth on the A10, passing a helicopter standing in a corn field. Well, it was something Samuel Pepys didn't pass on his hard day's ride to Cambridge. I doubt if anything else has changed much on that road, which is one of my oldest arteries. At Dane End, scene of the horrifying McKay murder, I cried under a hedge in the rain having run away from home on a bicycle with no food in my stomach. I was found by another boy on a bike and we went to a village tea shop at Braughing where he ordered such a big tea of jam sandwiches and cakes that I got in a panic and slipped out on the pretext of using the lavatory because I hadn't got any money. I rode tortuous miles with my head down, thinking the police would be after me.

If relations then are people who relate, like Louis Armstrong, that Samaritan boy remains on that road forever.

So does Nancy Spain. Mr Emmanuel the well-known publisher opened my office door one day in around 1953 when I was editing "The London Mystery Magazine". He had with him this friendly woman in blue dungarees; I thought she was the cleaner and I stood up and put my

chair on the desk. Nancy told me afterwards she thought I always did this, that it was a pleasant eccentricity. He had given her my job in the quite accurate belief that her name would be more saleable than mine.

"Has he got plenty of money?" Nancy asked me when Mr Emmanuel had gone. He should have had plenty; he was publishing porno paper-backs, comics and "Charlot" reprints to add a bit of tone. "The London Mystery Magazine" he had taken out of bankruptcy at a bargain price. A month later it was back in again and the job was over. But during that time, still with short back and sides from Marconi's, I had met the professionals, drunk at the International Journalists Club in the Haymarket, joined The Studio Club in Swallow Street behind Piccadilly Circus which became a home from home for the next 10 years and was run by Bob Muller.

Yesterday on the A10, looking for old relations, I called in The White Hart at Puckeridge where Bob is now the gunner. All the old names ran through the whisky.

"What happened to Joss?" for instance. To somebody like me from Welwyn Garden City, home of Shredded Wheat, Joss was The Diamond as Big as The Ritz. He was a vital little man who would grab me by the arm and introduce me to a whole clubful of people, remembering not only their names but everything they had done and what they were going to do next. He drew a daily cartoon for the "Star" and was usually accompanied by several beautiful tall Indian girls wearing beautiful saris, who never spoke. But nobody ever seems to know what happened to him.

"What about Monty Smythe?" Monty's paintings seemed to attract less attention than the fact that he was 95 and still dancing at the Studio Club. He used to get subjected to little conducted tours by out-of-town members while he was eating his dinner. At 34 and with my country and suburban background I became a professional much too late ever to feel biased about it; I still go in awe of real writers and artists and try to act a part. One night when Monty was leaving with a rather deaf old girl-friend I summoned the courage to hope they'd enjoyed their meal.

"Do what?" the woman asked. They stopped by my table where I was trying to impress a girl sculptress from Chiswick with my circle of close friends of which Monty, I wanted her to believe, was one. I repeated my simple good wishes three times by which time the woman had leaned closer and closer until suddenly the earpiece of her hearing-aid fell into my soup.

"And what are you doing now?" Bob asked. When people ask me that out of the blue I can never answer. Specially when I'm playing truant.

I drove on to Granchester, parked my gleaming cream Galaxie convertible outside the Red Lion, walked through the kissing gate and down to the river. A group of students were sitting down making a movie, if you can imagine that. I walked right through a shoal hoping somebody might recognise me, but they didn't.

David Lewis, author and undersea diver, examines Britain's role beneath the waves

## THE KRAKEN WAKE

ON THE QUAYSIDE of a small harbour on Plymouth Sound stands what looks like an old boiler with four stumpy legs. It is battered and red with rust but not without its significance. For a few brief weeks in 1970 this 12ft long by 7ft 6in. wide steel chamber was Britain's only permanent, underwater laboratory.

Last August with a prodigious amount of volunteer labour it was placed in position 33 feet down off Plymouth Breakwater and ballasted with seven tons of pig iron blocks. Once established the laboratory was lived in for three periods of 24 hours. Various experiments and tests were carried out and it was hoped that the laboratory could be used by visiting teams of divers from polytechnics, universities and research groups. Unfortunately funds ran out, the pig iron, which was on hire, had to go back and Britain's only sub-aqua laboratory was no more.

Behind the life and death of this modest research venture lies a tale of official disinterest, commercial inertia and bad luck as depressing as the gloomy green waters of the Sound itself. A story which began in 1965 with a horrifyingly risky experiment and meandered to its unhappy conclusion by way of a Poole sewage farm and a Watford pub car park.

In February 1969 Anthony Wedgewood Benn poked his head out of a diving bell at a Brighton sub-aqua conference and announced that Britain would continue her underwater research with "renewed vigour". These words rang hollow in the ears of one member of his audience at least. Fourteen months earlier physicist Brian Ray had seen his own project for a cheap, effective habitat, which could have given Britain an effective lead in this type of underwater research, sunk without trace.

He had conceived "Project Kraken", a bubble-shaped undersea dwelling providing living and working space for four scientists. Technically well ahead of its time—the Russians were to copy many of its features for their first underwater house—"Kraken" failed to get beyond the plywood mockup stage, due to lack of funds.

A total of £8,000 was required, half for the house itself, the rest for a decompression chamber and the costs of an expedition to Scotland to test the house in 100 feet of water. Although divers and scientists were enthusiastic no Ministry help was forthcoming. An appeal to industry produced £100.50. The £100 came from a construction firm, the 50p from a teacher who felt sorry for them. Further Ministry confusion cost the team a newspaper sponsorship and Kraken was abandoned.

To understand what was lost it is important to understand why France, Russia, America and Japan are setting aside millions of pounds for underwater habitat research. Why stay underwater for long periods? Why not simply send divers down from surface ships?

There are two reasons. Physiologically, working at any depth for extended periods involves making decompression stops on the way back to the surface. This allows nitrogen to dissolve out of the tissues. In practical terms it's like

a man living in Brighton and working in London commuting between the two every day and having to stop for ten minutes at every station along the line. The second problem about surface working is that supply ships have to leave station when the weather deteriorates, though their divers might not even notice the storm at 100ft. A Force Ten gale during the French Conshelf III experiments produced only 2cm of movement at 328ft.

The problem is one of cost. Underwater houses are enormously expensive to build and very expensive to run. What Brian Ray and his team hoped to achieve was a cut price habitat, spartan but effective.

In 1969 Doctor Ray went to Malta to coordinate an expedition by young diver-technologists from Imperial and Enfield Colleges. In Paradise Bay they set up and tested an inflatable habitat made from rubberised fabric. The total budget for the entire expedition was one tenth the development cost of the lavatory in America's Sealab III.

In spite of this a house was set up at 40 feet, and lived in by Brian Ray for an extensive period during which he conducted acoustic experiments, tested a life-support system he had developed and telephoned London on a line supplied by the Maltese post office. The experiments were well publicised and aroused great interest amongst divers and underwater technologists, but no Government support.

In 1965 Colin Irwin and Robert Dunbar, two young Bournemouth divers, carried out a remarkable piece of pioneering work when they lived in a steel cylinder at a depth of 100 feet for seven days. Power for light and heat was supplied from the surface.

The experiment over the cylinder, named Glaucus, was craned out of the water and dumped in the grounds of Poole sewage farm. Later it was transported to London for an exhibition and finished up in the car park of a Watford pub, whose landlord was a diving enthusiast.

Early in 1970 the pub changed hands and the new owner, wanting to be rid of the rusting hulk, offered it to the British Sub Aqua Club. A team consisting of Commander Alan Bax, a director of Plymouth Ocean Projects, and Brian Ray decided to try and set up Glaucus as a laboratory.

With next to no money available everything had to be improvised. The pig iron was literally carried down lump by lump to ballast the house, phones came from ex-Admiralty stores, meters from scrap merchants. But until the money ran out, it worked, and it produced results. "Because all sub-aqua research is still at the stage of aviation was in the days of piano-forte and bamboo, our jam-jar technology can still take its place beside multi-million dollar budgets," said Brian Ray.

"As in the days of the Wright Brothers it's not so much the money you spend as the thought."

The situation is hardly likely to remain static for long. In the end those countries prepared to back their belief in the value of underwater research with hard cash will rule the waves. At the moment Britain, like the luckless Glaucus is very much high and dry.

divers with habitat in Paradise Bay



## PHILIP TOWER: COMMANDANT AND UNDER-GARDENER

ROBIN LAURANCE interviews the soldier who runs the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst



PHILIP TOWER looks back with pride on the days when every map of the world was covered with slabs of red. But the brownish, buttoned colour of the palms which cover half his office in Government House at Sandhurst arouse rather different feelings.

"Hellish boards; supposed to be the general's colour; and they keep all the light out too."

General Tower has been Commandant at the Royal Military Academy for nearly three years. He is not a general, he doesn't eat, sleep and drink the army. He doesn't get carried away reminiscing about the "regiment" or cover his chest with his medals. He doesn't have a photograph of the Queen on the wall.

But he has been a soldier since he left school. That was inevitable. He was born in 1917 into a service family, and a career in any other profession was not even considered. His father was an admiral, so young Philip was to go to Dartmouth.

But it did not quite turn out that way. When he was taken for the medical he discovered that he was almost blind in the right eye.

So he went to Harrow instead. "I don't really know how I got in. But it was a glorious wave of freedom. I could never hit a ball at prep school—and it mattered there. But at Harrow you could just get on with it."

He is a firm believer in the freedom of choice in education. A child gets a better education because the high fees produce higher salaries for teachers so you get better teachers; and because the teacher/pupil ratio is comparatively low. And he thinks that a boy from

Eton or Harrow still starts life one up on the others. He acknowledges that Manchester Grammar is the finest school in the country, intellectually.

And the Commandant would like a higher percentage of boys from boarding schools at his Sandhurst. It stands at about 35 per cent at the moment (the Academy is far from full) and he would like to see it go up to 40 or 50 per cent.

The boys have an awful lot to learn here. Those who have been to boarding school find it easier to settle into communal living so you immediately take away one of the problems they are faced with when they start."

Philip Tower started as a lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. After Harrow he had gone to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich and got a commission after three years. He was very fond of anything to do with horses and would have preferred to join a cavalry regiment.

"But that needed a lot of money in those days. Your mess bills were very high and I couldn't afford." But he was lucky. He was sent out to India to join a Field Regiment and found lots of horses out there.

"India was a dream world. It was like the horse-drawn cavalry of 1914. The regiment had just one telephone—in the adjutant's office [soon to be occupied by the young Tower]: we played a lot of polo and thoroughly enjoyed ourselves."

But the war soon caught up with them and the regiment went into Egypt. The then Captain Tower was frightened as well as curious when his unit first went into action. The battle,

at Sidi Barrani, was to be the first of Wavell's victorious campaigns in the Middle East.

Wavell was grossly underrated by history, says Tower. "He was very much bullied by Winston mainly because in comparison he was almost entirely inarticulate."

By 1942 Captain Tower had been promoted Major. "I think I was rather a good adjutant—though I'm sure I was perfectly bloody a lot of the time."

He was captured when his regiment was overrun by the Africa Corps at Tobruk and spent 14 months in an Italian POW camp. He puts the Tobruk defeat down to the inexperience of a South African general called Klopper who did not react quick enough with a counter-attack. He thinks if he were the general he would have done better.

After several attempts to escape he finally succeeded by simply pushing down the wire when the Italians changed sides. With a price on his head he walked for two months through the mountains to join the Allied armies in the South. He was wounded in the chest when he set off a mine crossing the German lines, and spent a short time in hospital before returning to England.

He had got engaged just before he left India. He hired "a lovely warm Daimler" to meet his girl in at Euston in the early hours of a chilly morning. The marriage took place soon afterwards at St Margaret's, Westminster.

The PR release on himself goes into some detail about his wife. "And having become engaged in Poona in 1940 to Miss Elizabeth Sneyd-Kynnersley, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs

Thomas Sneyd-Kynnersley of Loxley Park, educated at St George's, Switzerland... interested in all aspects of art."

Tower is a man with an energetic personality. He has a deep and active concern for youth. He clearly enjoys just living and has the mark of a man born to lead—which is something one feels he probably enjoys doing.

After the war he was twice a military instructor first at the US Artillery School in Oklahoma; then some years later at Sandhurst. He commanded a battery in the Canal Zone in Egypt and was GOC, Middle East Land Forces in Aden for nine months prior to the withdrawal.

He spent time at both the Joint Services Staff College and at the Imperial Defence College. He was our man at NATO's Standing Group on Defence in the Pentagon; and for two years was Director of Army Public Relations.

"Selling the army is selling a vocation. The concept of service to your country and to your fellow man is the most telling thing for modern youth. You know, doing something for one's fellow man really does appeal to modern youth."

This is best put across by inference. He doesn't believe in dangling the carrot—with the taste of excitement, travel and adventure. Just a straight offer of the chance to serve.

As a soldier he would not have National Service back. "A large proportion of the army has to train the youngsters and it therefore becomes less efficient. A nation

ceases to be a nation when it can no longer defend itself."

But he thinks it would be wonderful for this so-called youth to have a little enlightened discipline, with a limit of compulsion. But discipline for discipline's sake he does not agree with.

So what's square bashing all about? Well, at General Tower's Sandhurst it's to teach physical control of the body; posture; and instant reaction.

A lot of us have worried that the physical stamens might not be as good as it was," admits the General. "But we are not producing a less disciplined soldier. Look at Belfast."

He sees the communications media—radio, the press and television—as having made the modern soldier a much more thinking man. (In his home at Bembridge on the Isle of Wight there is a radio in every room—including the bathroom—two television sets and two more transistor radios in the cupboard.) To say nothing of the gramophone. He likes all the music although 80 per cent of their records are classical. "Jack in the Box" is rather nice, he says, with a slightly self-conscious, boyish grin. He likes music with a Brazilian flavour and sits very contentedly listening to his niece playing the guitar.

He rides and shoots and sails and gardens.

"When I first appeared in Who's Who I had listed gardening as one of my interests. My wife gave me an awful rocket when she saw it because she said she did all the important work and I just did the lawn." In the current issue of Who's Who, his interests include under-gardening.



The realities of Northern Ireland have been spelled out with increasing clarity in the past months. The pressure of terror has been steadily increased and, in spite of the official claims, has not been matched by the security forces. The political incompatibilities of the army's position,

Film unions and a good many film-makers are predicting that if the corporation ceases to function, the British film industry will cease to exist. This is probably overstating the case. No doubt the bigger, richer companies that turn out cans of film the way other factories turn out cans of fruit will continue to function. The people who will suffer are the young and independent producers and directors, the future

To run 26 miles is more than most people can bear to think about. To run them in these debilitating conditions is verging on the masochistic. What would the margin of his victory have been if he had not been forced to answer nature's urgent call? It would be interesting to know how the owner of the house reacted to his

## Michael Joseph

We cannot expect soldiers to sort out the politics, and the politics are preventing them even from maintaining order. It is an intolerable burden for the military which the politicians must sort out. And this applies to all factions. The Catholic leaders have resorted to barren gestures in the North and fence-straddling uncertainty in the South. Many of the Protestants have disavowed their own Government in deed if not in word. At Westminster the Government seems to be operating in a time span quite inappropriate to the pace of the crisis. Surely the moment has come for a round-table conference before we are dragged yet further behind events. It is not a solution in itself, but it may sharpen the appreciation of where the present road will lead—to bloodshed and ruin from which no one will emerge unscathed.

The facts are that on a total lending of £30 millions, the corporation has lost £5 millions or, to put it another way, £175,000 a year. This is less than the annual subsidy to the National Theatre and a fraction of the amount given to the Royal Opera. The sums spent on these organisations are justified : first, on artistic grounds and, secondly, on the basis that they attract tourists and earn foreign currency. The same could be said of British films and, what is more, the NFFC, unlike the Arts Council, has at least some chance of getting its money back. Mr Ridley should think again and leave the limping duck its solint.

NACHYNILLETH.—A sea bird that catches everybody's eye is the cormorant when it stands motionless with wings outstretched. I remember years ago on a bird identification course our instructor, an acknowledged expert, was asked why cormorants held their wings in this strange position. He gave the stock answer that cormorants dry their wings in this way, and this was accepted until later when we saw another cormorant holding its wings out during a heavy shower. Questioned about this, the instructor unblinkingly claimed that this cormorant was washing his wings! Ever since then I have not only had a deep distrust of experts but have also wondered what is the real reason why cormorants hang out their wings. It happens that lately I have had the chance of watching cormorants closely from a hide, and found that their behaviour on emerging from water on to land was not at all consistent. Some opened their wings, others did not. But though I cannot explain this difference I can say that whenever a cormorant had swallowed a big fish he then went straight to a rock and immediately stretched out his wings. So it looks as if there may be a link between wing-stretching and digestion, just as if holding the wings out somehow eases pressure on the stomach. After all, vultures do this after gorging on a carcass on the plains of Africa. And in the middle of the dry season it can scarcely be suggested that vultures need to dry their wings.

**WILLIAM CONDRY.**

...nature. They glorify sex as  
...end in itself unrelated to  
...any concept of love, or of res-  
...ponsibility and concern for the  
...other person involved. The  
...question is whether it is right,  
...or ought to be lawful, to sell  
...material of this kind to school  
...children. Some psychiatrists  
...doubt that such literature  
...exposes children serious psycho-

Let's do it now—before the whole nation becomes mentally disordered.—Yours sincerely,  
**Frank D. Coles.**  
Boundary Road,  
London NW8.

German people which enabled  
him to exterminate six million  
Jews by collective judgment.  
This is the realm in which the  
true obscenity of Oz may be  
discerned.—Yours faithfully,  
John Maynard.  
57A Hervey Road,  
Blackheath,  
London SE 3

"RIOT RENAISSANCE" is a grim architectural comment on the declining centres of American cities... a style of bricked-in windows and walled ghettos of areas no one wants to live in, hang-overs of riots and bankrupt city treasuries. ADAM RAPHAEL reports on the continuing exodus.



## The drug dragnet

THE 13 million drugs haul in New York yesterday was one of the British suspects got away in Europe with half a million dollars in his luggage — a symptom of the continuing rate of international drug trafficking: the other is the startling rise in seizures of drugs.

In the past year, American customs forces have seized 2,000 million worth of drugs, which is more than in the past eight years together. In Britain the new 35-man Customs and Excise drugs squad made 456 seizures in 1970 and this figure looks like being greatly outstripped this year. No one is sure if the quantities seized measure up to the increase in trafficking, but the British customs men believe that they, at least, are very much on top of the scene.

The big source of drugs are the poppy plantations of Laos, Burma, and Thailand which feed the Far East, and provide many American troops in Vietnam with high quality heroin; Pakistan and Afghanistan which are the sources of most of the stuff which comes into Britain; and Turkey which, until the Turks decided last month to ban the growing of opium poppies, was the source of 50 per cent of the hard drugs in the United States.

Smuggling drugs is not quite like smuggling anything else. In Britain, anyway, drugs are given special treatment. Unlike other contraband, which is merely traded, drugs are regarded as a menace to society and thus the effort to trip them in transit is that much greater.

In terms of concealment and detection there is little difference in it, so far as the customs men are concerned, between a little packet of drugs or a wrist watch. The real secret is to gain inside knowledge. The biggest shipment the British customs squad seized this year came on a lorry full of Afghan opium. The investigating officers knew it was coming, they let it up in London, and picked up a lorry of marijuana worth £750,000.

Michael Lake



Troops stand by in Derry on August 12 last year

SIMON WINCHESTER in Londonderry, Friday, as Apprentice Boys prepare to march

## Sash under plain cover

ANDREW ROSBOROUGH'S solid and respectable drapery shop under the walls in Londonderry, does a nice line in tribal regalia. Here, if you're willing to part with about six guineas for British rayon and imported French Fringes you can buy your Apprentice Boys' sash, your Boy's collar, even if you happen to venture in from the Bogside, one of the green silk emblems of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Before the latest round of troubles began three years ago, Mr Rosborough and his sons, drapers to King Billy and the Brave 13, made precious little fuss over the sale of sectarian neckwear. "We used to have all three in the windows, side by side, and no one minded. We even used to have a picture of the Pope in the front of the shop on the proper feast days. But not any longer. Selling sashes must rival the sale of hashish and the windows are filled with shirts and ties and carpets these days, not a collar to be seen."

When a prospective customer goes up to Mr Rosborough these days and asks for a sash he is told: "We don't sell them any more, I'm afraid, since the prices went up. Try so-and-so in Coleraine — they have them, I'm told." But then as your sympathies and your credentials begin to appear Mr Rosborough will be persuaded to pull out from under his counter a crumpled paper bag and, assuming no other customers are in the shop he will extract from within a neatly folded sash. Each time the sash is pulled out it goes. "You might easily get

someone in here who'd be offended if he saw it and might get nasty. And we don't have a machine gun in here, mind."

But already this year, Mr Rosborough has made about £500 selling collar-ties for the Apprentice Boys' Parade which, all being well, will begin after lunch on Thursday. From Derry City alone 100 new initiates to the Order will be trooping up to the ancient Memorial Hall to join perhaps 600 other brethren from the rest of the province in a parade to uphold the honour of the maiden city, to maintain the celebration of the beginning, and to support the succession to the throne of these realms being Protestant. Then each will get his collar-tie, dyed crimson "with the blood of our forefathers who died in the siege" and will join the main body of the marchers down by the cathedral to celebrate the deeds of the Brave 13.

There are eight so-called Parent Clubs in Northern Ireland, who together can call themselves the Apprentice Boys of Derry. Each club is named after some aspect of the 1688-90 siege. There is the "No Surrender" Club (which Dr Paisley has just joined) named after the cry which originated here, and which was shouted down by the British army. There is the Walker Club, named after the military governor of the city in 1689; and the Campsie Club, with a branch in Toronto, which is the sole formal memorial to one of the 13 teenage boys, appren-

ticed to merchants in the city of Derry who jammed the ferry gate on December 8, 1688, to prevent the disasterously intended parley between King James and the traitorous Colonel Lundy. The other 12 lads, all with good Scots planter names like Morrison, Crookshanks, Conningham, and Cairns are remembered in the devotion and the oaths of the apprentice boys themselves, and will ring out a dozen times each during the day of the celebrations ahead.

It is the role of these eight Parent Clubs which may cause some trouble next week. Robert Dickinson, the slight, grey-haired Presbyterian minister who is chaplain to the boys' general committee, said yesterday that the plans submitted to the army, called for a "simple, quite non-provocative march" from St Columba's Cathedral, across the single bridge over the river Foyle, and into the Waterside, an almost exclusively Protestant quarter of the city. "But every year, whether the main march is on the Waterside or the Derry side, the Parent Clubs have been allowed to march along the walls. The army brigadier here has told us we cannot possibly walk along the walls this year. We have told him we shall march as we have always done. We don't want to be ordered around in this fashion."

Mr Jim Guy, a garage storeman who is general secretary of the Apprentice Boys, is also pretty cross that the army and police have told him he can't lead the procession along the walls. "You've

got to remember that in 1689, when all the trouble began, our boys were attacked — some people say otherwise, but I say we were attacked — when we were passing through the city shopping centre. These boys' sashes rushed down William Street and started throwing stones at us. It had nothing to do with the walls, nothing at all. And we had agreed not to go anywhere near the Bogside this year, so why all the fuss?"

From down in Lecky Road, next to Free Derry Corner where the sick dogs sink in the gutters and the Bogside poor stand gazing out at the cold stinging rain, the Walls of Derry still symbolise and dramatise the inferiority of the Ulster Catholic, whether or not, after all the reforms this is called a reality. The great grey walls, cannons jutting through the slits lower down on them; the Walker monument towers above the whole city, anti-Jacobite, anti-Catholic, anti-Bogside. People down there still talk of the days when Apprentice Boys, and even casual visitors would hurl coins and stones and spit on them from the top of the walls. Mr Dickinson thinks that's all nonsense.

But this is the argument the troops will use when they tell the Parent Clubs next Thursday that they cannot move the harboured wire for them and allow them to walk on the walls. "The Catholics see it as a symbol of your attitude to them, and if we don't stop it there will be anger and resentment down there, and we don't want that, do we?"

## How to find the fingerprints on the fakes

Campbell Page reports on the techniques of Oxford scientists in dating Tang horses — and moon rocks

SCIENTISTS are now the most searching inquirers which archaeology has ever had. Dr M. J. Aitken, deputy director of the Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art at Oxford, which last week published a remarkable exposure of Etruscan and Anatolian fakes, explains that the past five years have brought "a flowering, really an explosion" in the field where science is applied to archaeology.

The Oxford laboratory, in the heart of its kind in the world, began with a conversation at dinner between Christopher Hawkes, Professor of European Archaeology at Oxford, and Lord Cherwell, the physicist, who wanted scientific techniques to be used in the arts faculties.

It opened in 1955 with clear terms of reference — to develop new techniques. This means that it has never been overwhelmed by day-to-day tasks, like some museum laboratories, but has always had the advice of Oxford archaeologists, particularly at the Ashmolean Museum, on tap.

The importance of science in archaeology is first that it can end some controversies where scholars arguing from probability and stylistic examination are at odds, by giving sure answers. Secondly its tools, offering rapid and systematic analysis, enable archaeologists to ask new questions.

Take, for example, the technique of optical spectroscopy which fingerprints types of pottery according to their chemical composition and, in effect, their area of origin. The laboratory is now using this method to trace patterns of trade and Greek settlement in Southern Italy.

There is no shortage of interest in the laboratory techniques. It now has material for investigation from all parts of the world — Chad, Nigeria, India, the Philippines, Colombia, Israel, Greece, Yugoslavia, and Iceland.

On a quiet day in the long vacation it is still busy. In the basement a research worker is tracing historical variations in magnetic North. This is possible because clay when it cools after baking acquires a weak permanent magnetism identical with the earth's magnetic lines of force at the time of cooling. The clay must of course have remained in situ between the time of baking and removal for examination.

Upstairs a young woman is applying the technique of thermoluminescence dating which so successfully exposed the Etruscan and Anatolian fakes. This is a highly sophisticated method of calculating the age of pottery by heating it so that it gives off in light the energy acquired from its absorption of natural nuclear radiation.

The laboratory is meeting a heavy demand from dealers, collectors, and museums wanting an Oxford certificate stating that laboratory findings are consistent or inconsistent with the expected period. And two of its former research students are now help-

ing to date moon samples by the thermoluminescence.

In the annex, Francis Schweizer, a Swiss research chemist, is investigating the glaze on a Tang Dynasty horse by a method which does no damage whatsoever. The X-ray fluorescent spectrometer produces recorded secondary radiations from the inner electron shells of the elements in the glaze.

Upstairs, another researcher is using an electron beam to examine the pigmentation of paintings. The result will be an analysis in cooperation with the National Gallery, of the palette of Monet.

Dr Aitken, a nuclear physicist, estimates that it took 10 years for the laboratory to make its full impact and that the last five years have seen remarkable developments, with scientists just about catching up with the backlog in possible applications of science to archaeology. He is emphatic in recognising that science cannot solve all the problems and in expressing his admiration for established archaeology. "One is always impressed by just how difficult it is to do better than the experienced eye of an archaeologist."

The scientists, nevertheless, have established an important and growing place for themselves. It is hard to imagine anyone without the latest research techniques being able to pronounce with such magisterial certainty on the Anatolian vessels and figurines — "it is concluded that out of the 66 objects, 48 are recent forgeries."

Francis Schweizer placing a Tang Dynasty horse on an X-ray fluorescent spectrometer

ing to date moon samples by the thermoluminescence.

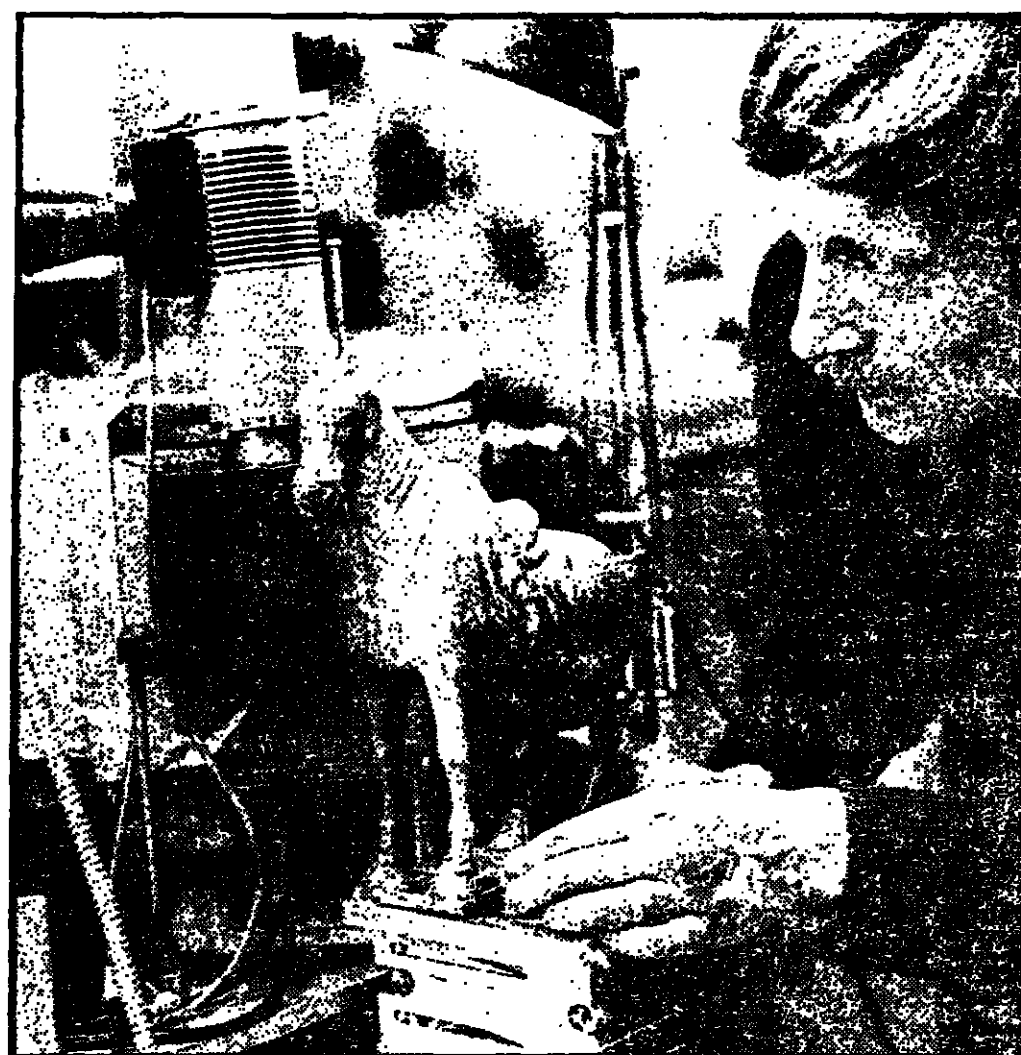
In the annex, Francis Schweizer, a Swiss research chemist, is investigating the glaze on a Tang Dynasty horse by a method which does no damage whatsoever. The X-ray fluorescent spectrometer produces recorded secondary radiations from the inner electron shells of the elements in the glaze.

Upstairs, another researcher is using an electron beam to examine the pigmentation of paintings. The result will be an analysis in cooperation with the National Gallery, of the palette of Monet.

Dr Aitken, a nuclear physicist, estimates that it took 10 years for the laboratory to make its full impact and that the last five years have seen remarkable developments, with scientists just about catching up with the backlog in possible applications of science to archaeology. He is emphatic in recognising that science cannot solve all the problems and in expressing his admiration for established archaeology. "One is always impressed by just how difficult it is to do better than the experienced eye of an archaeologist."

The scientists, nevertheless, have established an important and growing place for themselves. It is hard to imagine anyone without the latest research techniques being able to pronounce with such magisterial certainty on the Anatolian vessels and figurines — "it is concluded that out of the 66 objects, 48 are recent forgeries."

Francis Schweizer placing a Tang Dynasty horse on an X-ray fluorescent spectrometer



Francis Schweizer placing a Tang Dynasty horse on an X-ray fluorescent spectrometer

## MISCELLANY

### Tank trap

AFTER THE COUPING, the Sudanese Government might be having some hard commercial chats with Lonrho, the British-based company, which has a string of more or less successful projects across black Africa. Sudanese trading links with Lonrho would not be above being retained as a universal middleman. And there is a feeling in the Sudan that it is about time to buy a few more (British) guns.

The Sudan has just had the last batch of Russian armaments (including tanks and heavy guns) in a deal worth around \$50 million. Some small stuff is needed, which would probably be easy enough to arrange. But the Sudan might be a customer for some big stuff, which would mean that RMG might well start being difficult about export licences.

There's nothing signed between Lonrho and the Sudan as yet. Lonrho, indeed, is in a denying mood and is "not prepared to make any comment at all" about any kind of deal.

### Street ahead

BRITISH toddlers may breathe again. A home-grown, English-speaking version of "Sesame Street" looks to be on the way. No one is actually saying that the British television companies are going to crib the more digestible ideas from the American pre-school educational programme, but it will probably amount to that. "Sesame Street" relies heavily on quick-fire cartoon and advertising techniques to explain words and numbers. The Independent Television Authority's education committee has at last decided to

approve a nationally networkable English alternative (the idea has been around for about two years). British television companies are expected to start having some hard commercial chats with Lonrho, the British-based company, which has a string of more or less successful projects across black Africa. Sudanese trading links with Lonrho would not be above being retained as a universal middleman. And there is a feeling in the Sudan that it is about time to buy a few more (British) guns.

The Sudan has just had the last batch of Russian armaments (including tanks and heavy guns) in a deal worth around \$50 million. Some small stuff is needed, which would probably be easy enough to arrange. But the Sudan might be a customer for some big stuff, which would mean that RMG might well start being difficult about export licences.

There's nothing signed between Lonrho and the Sudan as yet. Lonrho, indeed, is in a denying mood and is "not prepared to make any comment at all" about any kind of deal.

BRITISH toddlers may breathe again. A home-grown, English-speaking version of "Sesame Street" looks to be on the way. No one is actually saying that the British television companies are going to crib the more digestible ideas from the American pre-school educational programme, but it will probably amount to that. "Sesame Street" relies heavily on quick-fire cartoon and advertising techniques to explain words and numbers. The Independent Television Authority's education committee has at last decided to

approve a nationally networkable English alternative (the idea has been around for about two years). British television companies are expected to start having some hard commercial chats with Lonrho, the British-based company, which has a string of more or less successful projects across black Africa. Sudanese trading links with Lonrho would not be above being retained as a universal middleman. And there is a feeling in the Sudan that it is about time to buy a few more (British) guns.

The Sudan has just had the last batch of Russian armaments (including tanks and heavy guns) in a deal worth around \$50 million. Some small stuff is needed, which would probably be easy enough to arrange. But the Sudan might be a customer for some big stuff, which would mean that RMG might well start being difficult about export licences.

There's nothing signed between Lonrho and the Sudan as yet. Lonrho, indeed, is in a denying mood and is "not prepared to make any comment at all" about any kind of deal.

BRITISH toddlers may breathe again. A home-grown, English-speaking version of "Sesame Street" looks to be on the way. No one is actually saying that the British television companies are going to crib the more digestible ideas from the American pre-school educational programme, but it will probably amount to that. "Sesame Street" relies heavily on quick-fire cartoon and advertising techniques to explain words and numbers. The Independent Television Authority's education committee has at last decided to

in favour of Juan Carlos. Three cheers for dynasty. It should work all right. Unless the rest of the family objects. And assuming that Juan Carlos, who is something of a liberal (well, a Spanish liberal anyway) and lives just over the border, does not come up with some other idea half way through the deal.

### Scale model

WHO WILL BE the Lord James of Ulster? Who, that will run a Stormont inquiry into the training of teachers north of the border? It's an old and honoured tradition that whenever England and Wales are scheming educational change, the Northern Irish soon follow suit.

With teacher-training, where salary scales and qualifications must keep in step on either side of the water, there is even greater urgency than usual. The signs are that Stormont is gearing for a parallel inquiry. But any investigation of teacher-training in Ulster is bound to be as much of a politico-religious task as an educational one.

Even in England and Wales, Lord James was not the first choice for a hot chair. Any bold spirit who fancied pontificating on The Role of Teacher Education in the Modern World (Northern Ireland) will doubtless be welcome to apply to Captain Walter Long at the Northern Ireland Ministry of Education. "Pontificating" may not be the word.

MISCELLANY'S silver medal for quote of the week to Milord Soper, disputing the "OZ" sentences on Thames Television's "This Week": "I'm all in favour of giving sex a fair crack of the whip."



## Uncle Huong's fling

George McArthur, Saigon: Friday

TRAN VAN HUONG is 68 years old, an arthritic who walks only with the aid of two canes. He is obviously nearing the end of a long and hardly successful political career. He has said almost nothing in many months. Yet the unlikely Huong is once again on the political stage, to the violent chagrin of many South Vietnamese politicians.

For Huong has done the unspeakable of things. As practically the only political figure in the country known as honest, and respectfully called "Uncle" by wildly diverse political hopefuls, he has agreed to run as the Vice-Presidential candidate on President Nguyen Van Thieu's ticket for the October elections.

In the minds of many of Saigon's coffee house political intellectuals this was comparable to Snow White announcing her engagement to Jack the Ripper. Practically every opposition newspaper in Saigon let out a howl of anguish.

One former supporter said Huong had been bitten by the serpent. Huong's long-time friend, Ly Qui Chung, a deputy who doubles in vitriolic anti-Thieu journalism, vowed to never again mention the name of the man he previously called "Uncle".

These were typical reactions. Huong responded by retreating to his modest Saigon home and saying nothing. This characteristic sort of reaction has maintained Huong's reputation as a stubborn, independent and honest man, though he has proved an indifferent administrator, a lacklustre speaker, and a colourless senator.

Still, in the previous presidential elections he ran fourth, attracting half a million votes, and demonstrated real political pull in some districts of Saigon — where he used to ride the streets on a bicycle when he was an appointed mayor years ago.

This could only benefit Thieu's own chances, admittedly weak in the cities. Just how much, of course, was questionable, but the clamour of Thieu's opponents indicated they were obviously hurt.

long-time friend said Huong actually agreed to be Thieu's running mate some six months ago — probably because Huong has never thought much of former General Duong Van (Big) Minh who Thieu's only serious opponent.

Huong had also served for 14 months as Prime Minister under Thieu in 1968-9. Though Huong left behind a mixed administrative record he and Thieu parted friends and Huong won a Senate seat last year on a moderate ticket. Huong's political credentials make it risky to attack him directly.

A bright young country boy from the Mekong Delta, Huong went through French school on scholarship and was a schoolteacher for years before the Second World War. He wrote poetry, worked hard, and on the side joined the Viet Minh in the war against France. He came down a Communist offer to sit in Hanoi's National Assembly.

He entered politics after 1954 and was first appointed Mayor of Saigon by President Ngo Dinh Diem. He resigned after four months and was later elected for membership in the locally famed "Caravelle Group" of political figures who wrote an open letter to Diem condemning the corrupt practices of the regime.

In the tumultuous days following Diem's assassination Huong was again called back as Saigon's mayor. He lasted but 50 days before clashing with the military regime and being fired.

Meanwhile, however, he had become a familiar figure around Saigon.

He never got on well with the Americans, which is a campaign asset in the present South Vietnamese situation. Nor has he ever learned English.

A Confucianist who is divorced, Huong has in the past offended both the Buddhists and the Catholics who are powerful in South Vietnam. But Thieu himself expects to hold his Catholic support and Huong has long since patched up his relations with the less militant Buddhist factions.

With charges of vote-rigging, corruption, and general chicanery ringing around the Administration it is obvious that Thieu will get a lot of Huong even if the old man is unable to flatter Huong's help could tie the scales. — Los Angeles Times.

MY bank manager called at 11 at the office the other day. "Look," he said, "things are a bit difficult at the moment. I wonder if you can help me out."

I poured him a sherry. "Well," I said guardedly, "that depends. What's on your mind?"

He gave me a tight-lipped smile. "Didn't you read the papers this week?" I slipped mentally through the week's news. There had been the moonshot, of course, and Princess Anne's new hat. And Upper Clyde — my god, surely he didn't want me to help out with that?

"Papers?" I said, playing it dumb. He nodded. "It was in all of them. Big black headlines. Bank lending still waiting for borrowers. Bank lending remains sluggish. Bank lending revival still not visible."

Light dawned. "I see," I said icily. "Well, don't say I didn't warn you. I knew it would come to this one day."

"There's at least £250 million going spare right now," he said, holding out his glass for a refill. "I can't understand it."

"I've got it," I said. "I've been had the building societies on to me, trying to get me to buy another house. He'd do you. Think I am."

He was doing this. "I'm not doing this," he said plaintively. "It's the country."

"To get it moving again," he leached my teeth. I have been a sucker for people to patriotism. In the last grim days of 1966 I had willingly tightened my belt, pulled up my socks, put my back against the wall, and my neck against the wind. "I'm not doing this," he said. "I'm not doing this."



WILLIAM DAVIS

## The British way of debt

relieved. "How much will you take?"

"Not so fast," I cautioned. "I'd like a few answers first. How did you get yourself into this mess?"

I'll say this for bank managers. They don't flinch under fire. It's people, he said. "They've become so unpredictable. Here we have soaring inflation, with money losing value at the rate of ten per cent a year. It's a good reason as any I know for not leaving a penny on deposit with a bank. And yet, people seem to have gone savings mad. Bank deposits have gone up by another £255 millions during July alone."

"That's very irritating," I agreed. Have you tried some of the customers who always seem to need money? "The railways? British Steel?"

"It's the first thing we did. The nationalised industries took an extra £103 million last month. But it isn't enough."

"What about private firms?"

Surely they can't wait to take advantage of Mr Heath's promised boom?

"That's what we thought, too. But for some reason they don't seem to be quite as confident as Mr Heath. They certainly haven't rushed to borrow."

"Well, I said, pouring myself a large one. "I suppose that leaves just me. I know you would see it my way."

I leaned back in my chair, and took stock. He waited anxiously. I let him wait: it does bank managers good to be kept on the hook. "To be honest," I said at length, "I've got out of the habit of borrowing."

His face fell. "What you you expect?" I said definitely. "You chaps have squeezed us dry for oh, the last five years. We've got used to it. It's part of the British way of life, a tradition. You can't ask us to abandon our traditions at the drop of a hat."

"I realise that," he whined. "But can't you make a little effort? For the good of Britain?"

"All right," I said magnanimously. "I suppose I could do with a colour television set in the bathroom. And a third Ferrari. And a diamond cufflinks. And a holiday in the West Indies."

"A mink coat for the wife?" he offered. "Why not?" I said. "I would hate Mr Heath to think that I was letting him down."

He beamed happily. "He won't forget this, you know. It's nothing," I said. "Could you," he asked softly, "pass the word around among your... er... friends?"

"Certainly," my dear fellow, "I'll start with the readers of the Guardian. Here, have a cigar. Stop worrying. You are in good hands. The best."















مركز من النهر

# CLASSIFIED GUARDIAN

21 John Street, London WC 1. Telephone 01-837 7011

Standard advertising 40.00 per line, Semi-Display 60.00 per single column inch. Displayed 100.00 per line, and using bold type, blocks, etc. Situations £10.00 per single column inch. Property 5.00 per single column inch. Births, Marriages, and Deaths 20.00 per line. Copy should be received two days prior to the date of insertion required. There is a standard charge of 20.00 for the use of Postal Box numbers.

## SITUATIONS

### OFFICE STAFF

REPRESENTATIVES & AGENTS

### WE REQUIRE A REPRESENTATIVE

C. A. PAXTON LTD. 30 FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

### PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

### GENERAL

### Manchester City Art Galleries

### CONSERVATION ASSISTANT (TEXTILES)

### Peak District National Park

### ASSISTANT ARCHITECT

### HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS

### SOUTH LIVERPOOL HOSPITAL

### Social Worker

### UNIVERSITIES

### University of Edinburgh

### SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION

### TO LET

### FOR SALE

### PLANT AND MACHINERY

### LEGAL NOTICES

### GEORGE WADDACOR LIMITED

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

### THE COMPANIES ACT 1948

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

### WOLSEY HALL, Oxford OX2 6PR

### BUSINESS

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

### JOVERCRAFT COMPANY

## AUCTIONS AND COLLECTIONS

### ARTINGSTALL & HIND

### HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

### ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE

### PRIVATE PROPERTY

### HOUSES

### BRAESIDE, SHAWCLOUGH ROAD, ROCHEDALE

### A BEAUTIFUL LARGE MODERN DETACHED HOUSE

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### THE EXCELLENT HOTEL

### CAPE DUNN & CO.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

### Antiques and Fine Art since 1826.

###











# 'OZ' bail decision on Monday in open court

By NICHOLAS de JONGH

Mr Justice Griffiths will say on Monday whether he has granted bail to the three "OZ" editors. An application for bail pending appeal was made yesterday in the High Court, and after a 70-minute hearing the men's legal advisers said the judge had reserved his decision.

Mr David Offenbach, solicitor for the three, said the judge had indicated he would give reasons for any decision he might make in open court. The application for bail was made by Mr John Mortimer, QC, on behalf of Richard Neville, James

## Skater's historic slip-up

By our Correspondent

Magistrates at Kirkby, near Liverpool, have decided that a girl aged 10 wearing roller skates, who was in collision with a van on a zebra crossing was not a pedestrian. They dismissed a case against the van driver.

Lancashire Constabulary prosecutions department said yesterday that it did not intend to challenge the decision.

Amanda Egan of Summerfield, Tower Hill, Kirkby, skated over a crossing near her home. After a collision she was taken to hospital.

The van driver, Mr Leslie O'Hare, aged 19, of Granville Park, Aughton, was accused of failing to give precedence to a pedestrian on a crossing. He pleaded not guilty.

In court Mr Simon Newton, for Mr O'Hare, claimed that Amanda was not a pedestrian in the definition of the law. The Road Traffic Act, he pointed out, says that on a crossing "foot passengers" had precedence.

He claimed that Amanda, on her skates, was not a foot passenger.

The case was dismissed 10 days ago. The police had 14 days in which to appeal.

But because they have accepted the decision, lawyers can now quote Amanda's case in any other hearing.

Mr Benjamin Harwell, the clerk to the Southport magistrates' court, commented: "It's the first time to my knowledge that there has been a case like this."

It's most interesting, it would not be binding on courts as precedent, but it most certainly could be quoted probably in reaching a decision."

## Youths fined

Fines ranging from £25 to £35 were yesterday imposed at Halifax on 14 youths who were alleged to have threatened behaviour last Saturday when Manchester United met Halifax Town in the Watney Cup.

It was said some of the youths were among a crowd who ran through town centre streets shouldering shoppers aside.

continued from page one

In time to welcome him ashore. The yachtman's wife Maureen, and his daughter Samantha, aged four, went aboard for the last few hundred yards. Blyth changed before the Royal visitors went aboard. They eventually accompanied the Blyth family to the jetty where Mr Heath made the speech of congratulations.

"We admire you for the stout-heartedness and determination which you have shown and which proves to our young people what can be done by personal endeavour," the Prime Minister said.

"We are proud of you and of the British boat, British-built, of British materials, in which you have sailed round the world and admiration also goes out to your wife and family in their demeanour during the long months you have been away."

At the Royal Southern Yacht Club Blyth shook hands with Captain John Ridgway, the Parachute Regiment officer with whom he rowed across the Atlantic four years ago.

Then, for an hour, Blyth spoke about his voyage.

He mentioned first the two occasions he had nearly lost his life. "The first time I had no safety harness on me and I was lying under the lee rail with the water rushing over me," he said.

"The second time a huge wave came right up over me and for a while I thought I was going to be swamped."

Blyth said he was surprised at the speed of his voyage, the fastest non-stop journey by a yachtman round the world. Sir Francis Chichester, who was at

Anderson, and Felix Dennis. Mr Roy Amlot represented the Director of Public Prosecutions, and after the hearing he said the police were taking a "strictly neutral" position about the granting of bail.

Mr Offenbach said notice of appeal against sentence had been lodged yesterday, but it was not possible to say when it would be heard because transcripts of the trial had to be obtained.

It might take six months for the transcripts of the 26-day trial at the Central Criminal Court to be completed. "Council has advised us that he does not think he could conduct the appeal properly without a full transcript," Mr Offenbach added.

The three co-editors were seen in prison by Mr Offenbach's legal assistant on Thursday night and were described as "bright and cheerful."

Eleven people who were arrested during demonstrations outside Old Bailey after the sentences were announced were remanded on bail at Guildhall yesterday. The eleven, including two 16-year-olds, faced charges including using insulting words, assaulting police, causing wilful damage, and possessing an offensive weapon.

About 20 supporters of "OZ" demonstrated outside the court. Inside, an application by Inspector Edward Agger that fingerprints should be taken of four of the accused was refused by the chairman, Sir James Miller.

In Nottinghamshire, the police guard was trebled at the home of Judge Argyle. Every caller was questioned and searched, and only genuine visitors and delivery men were allowed through the gates.

The National Union of Teachers confirmed yesterday that it had been one of the groups which had originally complained to the police about "OZ" 28 Schoolkid's Issue. A spokesman said a number of teachers at one school where the magazine had circulated had complained to the NUT. The union's legal department had seen the magazine and a complaint had been sent to the Metropolitan Police.

The Free Communications Group, a radical confederation of newspaper and broadcasting workers, condemned the verdicts yesterday. "The time has come to stop talking about the 'underground press' and the 'generation gap'. There is only one press and one society, and its freedoms are threatened," it said.

It quotes H. L. A. Hart, Regius Professor Emeritus of Law at Oxford: "The use of legal punishment to freeze into immobility the morality dominant at a particular time in a society's existence may possibly succeed, but even

tiny cockpit only 5ft. 7in. high and only two bunks. It was designed for sail by one man and will need a lot of modification to be used as a normal yacht." He took only two days off during the trip—to celebrate Burns night with a tinned haggis, and to commemorate "Highriders Day," a festival of his native Hawick which dates from the Battle of Flodden.

The only personal problem had been a series of fantasies. "Other yachtsmen have spoken about this. 'I knew it was nothing to worry about,' he said.

He took pep pills with him in case he was unable to keep awake but said: "I took no drugs or medicine at all."

The next months will be taken up with completing his book, due for publication in November, and in lecture tours. "After that I've got to get a job sometime," said Blyth. "The trouble is I have not many qualifications. I've been in the Parachute Regiment, I've rowed the Atlantic, and I've sailed round the world but I don't think that fits me to do anything very much. It's a problem."

Blyth, who now lives at Bursledon, near Southampton, may receive an official honour for his achievement. There was considerable criticism after he rowed the Atlantic, when Captain Ridgway received the MBE but Sergeant Blyth, with just as many blisters on his hands, got an OBE.

Sir Francis Chichester, who was at Hamble yesterday, said: "It was a most tremendous achievement. Far more difficult than my voyage. I'm full of admiration for this man."

Hamble yesterday, had a lower day count but made a stop in Australia.

"It was all due to the brilliance of Robert Clarke, the designer of British Steel used of Blyth. I told him exactly what I wanted and he produced the yacht. It was quite fantastic in going to the windward. It does not like calm weather but with a good wind it is an amazing vessel. I never ran with the wind. I was always obsessed with getting further West. I was always tacking."

But he admitted that he seldom checked his position. "I took navigational readings about once a week," he said. "You can use your sextant every day, but it's hard work and the lens is always getting covered with seawater. I made dead reckonings for my daily total and just took a reading every week or so. It was usually a pleasant surprise. I had made a few more miles than I had reckoned. I don't get that thrill if you take readings day-by-day." He was asked: "Have you tested yourself to the full now?" Blyth replied: "I think the full is when you don't come back."

He was asked about his plans for British Steel now that it is his. He began to talk of a Transatlantic race but Mrs Blyth put in: "Who is going to sail it?" Blyth replied with a laugh: "Well, obviously not me."

Had he sailed into riches? "I was told before I went that it would all count as unearned income for the taxman," Blyth replied. "They said the yacht is worth £50,000, but that was wrong. It was £25,000. It was personally built for me, it has a

where it does, it contributes nothing towards the survival of the animating spirit and formal values of social morality and may do much to harm them."

Probation officers condemned the sentences last night. The London Branch of the National Association of Probation Officers also called on its national executive to voice its concern "in the appropriate quarters."

The London statement said: "We are alarmed at the prosecution and the severe sentences passed. We feel this legal action will do nothing to protect moral standards and is likely to increase the prejudice surrounding the issues."

A fund for the "OZ" defendants and a petition protesting against the outcome of the trial have been started at the Roundhouse Theatre at Chalk Farm, London. The cast of Andy Warhol's "Pork" have already signed the petition, and everyone seeing the show is being asked to sign and contribute to the fund.

Letters, page 10

## Apprentice Boys intend to march

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

The dispatch of another 1,800 troops to Northern Ireland this weekend is regarded in the province as an indication that the Apprentice Boys' march in Londonderry on Thursday will be as planned. The troops will bring the total army strength to more than 11,000 men.

Men of the 42nd Medium Regiment FA and C Squadron, 14th/20th Royal Hussars, are expected to be sent tomorrow to Londonderry. Contingents from the 2nd Battalion the Queen's Regiment and 45 Commando of the Royal Marines are also being sent.

No statement was issued in Northern Ireland after the meeting in London between Mr Heath, Mr Maudling, Defence Secretary Lord Carrington, and Mr Faulkner, the Northern Ireland Prime Minister, and General Sir Harry Tuzo, the GOC. It is believed that Mr Faulkner did not go to London to ask for more troops but to discuss the security situation in general before the summer recess at Westminster.

The two units to reinforce the security forces are 42 Medium Regiment, Royal Artillery, from Devizes, and C Squadron, the 14th/20th King's Hussars, from Tidworth. The artillery regiment will operate in an infantry role, while the armoured reconnaissance squadron will take its Ferret scout cars. Advance parties fly out today.

The decision to send out these

two units, numbering about 550 men, was taken at Thursday's conference in London between the Prime Minister, Mr Maudling, Lord Carrington, Northern Ireland's Premier Mr Brian Faulkner, and General Tuzo, the GOC Northern Ireland.

It followed an earlier decision to send to Ulster early next week the 2nd Battalion, The Queen's Regiment and 45 Commando, Royal Marines—between them totalling about 1,250 men. This will bring the strength of the British security forces to 12,000 men, about the level it reached at this time last year.

Forty-five Commando is at Arbroath but the 2nd Battalion, The Queen's Regiment, will have been temporarily withdrawn from Werl in Germany, where it is committed to NATO.

The artillery regiment returned from Northern Ireland only about three weeks ago: the King's Hussars were there in March. Their new tours are on an "emergency basis" in other words, it is assumed for planning purposes that they are required only to cope with the particular problem posed by the Apprentice Boys' march on Thursday. The main body of men is staying tonight by sea.

Yesterday Mr John Bume, the SDLP member at Stormont, had talks with the GOC to ask for a cancellation of the Derry march, which they say is a display of sectarian domination.

The harder political facts of life are that Mr Faulkner faces a cruel dilemma. If the march goes on there may be violence in Derry, but if it is banned he would undoubtedly suffer from the political effects of the Protestant backlash.

General Tuzo has made no secret of his wish that the Apprentice Boys should call off their march.

Meanwhile, Mr Faulkner and his advisers were studying the effects of speeches during the Westminster debate on Northern Ireland. Two of the



A member of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament laying a wreath at the foot of the Cenotaph in Whitehall yesterday, the twenty-sixth anniversary of the dropping of an atomic bomb on Hiroshima. Japan remembers, page 2.

## Moscow in first with spy story

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Soviet newspaper "Izvestia" yesterday accused the British naval attaché in Moscow and members of his staff of spying.

It said attempts were made to gather intelligence on military and industrial activities, and asked if the British Embassy, and restricting its movements.

Four men were named by "Izvestia"—the attaché, Captain Henry Ellis, two assistant attachés, Lieutenant-Commanders John Dykes and Anthony Wolstencroft, and Chief Petty Officer Derek Leonard, an official in the attaché's office.

"Izvestia" alleged that the three officers had gathered information on shipyards, coastal patrols, docks, aircraft defences, and the location of airfields.

Chief Petty Officer Leonard, who left Moscow for a new post in June, was accused of cultivating a friendship with a Lenin-grad armaments engineer and trying to involve him in espionage. The engineer, named as "Citizen K," had reported the "unseemly activity" in an indignant letter.

The view in Whitehall last night was that the Soviet authorities had decided to move first, and to pre-empt the initiative after the minor episode on Wednesday. Then the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, called in the Soviet Ambassador, Mr Smirnovsky to discuss a number of things, including espionage by members of his staff.

Sir Alec was not thought to be making heavy weather of the situation, but more likely Mr Smirnovsky knew that the British Government would have to take action if the Russians failed to curb their own staff.

However, when the word reached Moscow, reinforced by unfavourable comment in British newspapers, an official in the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs appears to have taken a local initiative.

The mechanics of arranging an article in "Izvestia" are well known. Thus Moscow has thrown the mud first, presumably on the principle that it will stick. What makes the "Izvestia" article less potent is the unfortunate coincidence—for the Soviet Union—that the Japanese severely admonished the Soviet Ambassador in Tokyo on Thursday for spying by one of his staff, who had conveniently left for home.

It was pointed out in Whitehall that there is a significant omission in the "Izvestia" allegation. No complaint has been handed to the British Ambassador in Moscow, in spite of apparently incalculable behaviour by four Britons. Instead there is a newspaper article containing hints that British diplomats will be expelled.

This technique produced wry smiles in Whitehall. The accredited diplomats in Moscow number about 80. They are outnumbered by the 83 accredited diplomats at the Soviet Embassy in London, and their 100 colleagues at the Soviet Purchasing Mission in North London.

There are also wry smiles about the apparent horror of "Izvestia" at visits paid by the Britons to Leningrad, Tashkent, and Baku. Diplomats in Moscow may not travel farther than 25 miles from the centre of the city without specific permission. Notices have been given of all these trips which were undoubtedly supervised by Soviet Intelligence.

Presumably Captain Ellis and his colleagues will be drummed out of the Soviet Union. The Foreign Office will then have to consider what response should come from London.

## Hopes high for TriStar

By DAVID FAIRHEAD, Air Correspondent

The chairman of Lockheed, Mr Daniel Haughton, yesterday said that his company would break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would

break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would

break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would

break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would

break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would

break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would

break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would

break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would

break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would

break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would

break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would

break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would

break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would

break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would

break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would

break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would

break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would

break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would

break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would

break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would

break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would

break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would

break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would

break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would

break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would

break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would

break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would

break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would

break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would break even on the Airbus programme by other words that it would

## THE WEATHER

AROUND BRITAIN

Report for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:

Area	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Weather
North Sea	11.8	9.2	Sunny
East Coast	11.8	9.2	Sunny
South Coast	11.8	9.2	Sunny
West Coast	11.8	9.2	Sunny
London	11.8	9.2	Sunny
Manchester	11.8	9.2	Sunny
Birmingham	11.8	9.2	Sunny
Cardiff	11.8	9.2	Sunny
Belfast	11.8	9.2	Sunny

Area	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Weather
North Sea	11.8	9.2	Sunny
East Coast	11.8	9.2	Sunny
South Coast	11.8	9.2	Sunny
West Coast	11.8	9.2	Sunny
London	11.8	9.2	Sunny
Manchester	11.8	9.2	Sunny
Birmingham	11.8	9.2	Sunny
Cardiff	11.8	9.2	Sunny
Belfast	11.8	9.2	Sunny

Area	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Weather
North Sea	11.8	9.2	Sunny
East Coast	11.8	9.2	Sunny
South Coast	11.8	9.2	Sunny
West Coast	11.8	9.2	Sunny
London	11.8	9.2	Sunny
Manchester	11.8	9.2	Sunny
Birmingham	11.8	9.2	Sunny
Cardiff	11.8	9.2	Sunny
Belfast	11.8	9.2	Sunny

Area	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Weather
North Sea	11.8	9.2	Sunny
East Coast	11.8	9.2	Sunny
South Coast	11.8	9.2	Sunny
West Coast	11.8	9.2	Sunny
London	11.8	9.2	Sunny
Manchester	11.8	9.2	Sunny
Birmingham	11.8	9.2	Sunny
Cardiff	11.8	9.2	Sunny
Belfast	11.8	9.2	Sunny

Area	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Weather
North Sea	11.8	9.2	Sunny
East Coast	11.8	9.2	Sunny
South Coast	11.8	9.2	Sunny
West Coast	11.8	9.2	Sunny
London	11.8	9.2	Sunny
Manchester	11.8	9.2	Sunny
Birmingham	11.8	9.2	Sunny
Cardiff	11.8	9.2	Sunny
Belfast	11.8	9.2	Sunny

Area	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Weather
North Sea	11.8	9.2	Sunny
East Coast	11.8	9.2	Sunny
South Coast	11.8	9.2	Sunny
West Coast	11.8	9.2	Sunny
London	11.8	9.2	Sunny
Manchester	11.8	9.2	Sunny
Birmingham	11.8	9.2	Sunny
Cardiff	11.8	9.2	Sunny
Belfast	11.8	9.2	Sunny

Area	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Weather
North Sea	11.8	9.2	Sunny
East Coast	11.8	9.2	Sunny
South Coast	11.8	9.2	Sunny
West Coast	11.8	9.2	Sunny
London	11.8	9.2	Sunny
Manchester	11.8	9.2	Sunny
Birmingham	11.8	9.2	Sunny
Cardiff	11.8	9.2	Sunny
Belfast	11.8	9.2	Sunny

Area	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Weather
North Sea	11.8	9.2	Sunny
East Coast	11.8	9.2	Sunny
South Coast	11.8	9.2	Sunny
West Coast	11.8	9.2	Sunny
London	11.8	9.2	Sunny
Manchester	11.8	9.2	Sunny
Birmingham	11.8	9.2	Sunny
Cardiff			